

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**The Derby winner**  
The Times guide to the greatest of all Flat races features a profile of each runner, the Racing Correspondent's tips and a tour of the daunting switchback course with last year's winning jockey Pat Eddery.

**Geneva behind closed doors**  
In the second part of his series on the nuclear arms talks, John Barry reveals details of a tentative agreement drafted by the American and Soviet negotiators during the famous "walk in the woods".

**Scrum down**  
As an Australian-based rugby "circus" tries to get off the ground, David Miller asks: Can international rugby survive - and does it deserve to?

## FitzGerald warns New Forum

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, told the opening session of the New Ireland Forum that if it failed, the crisis in Ulster would worsen. He said only the ballot box could decide Ireland's future.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail, in a strongly nationalistic speech said British political and military withdrawal was the only way to bring peace and stability.

## Spanish choice

Spain is to purchase 72 F18A Hornets from the United States instead of rival Tornado fighter-bombers built by Britain, West Germany and Italy.

## Syrian pull-out

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from their front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus.

## Politburo death

The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, oldest member of the Soviet Politburo, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room for manoeuvre.

## Candidate held

Martin McGuinness, the Sinn Féin candidate for Foyle in Londonderry, was arrested while canvassing yesterday and released.

## Tory support

A move certain to attract criticism, the head of the state-owned Liverpool Research Group has given unequivocal backing to Conservative economic policies and urged support for the Conservatives.

## Top merger

The Co-operative Wholesale Society and Co-operative Retail Services are near a merger which would create a business with an annual turnover of £2.25bn.

## Quaker protest

The policy-making body of the Society of Friends is backing staff at Friends House who plan to withhold part of their income tax as a conscientious objection to defence policy.

## Durie victory

Jenna Durie (Britain) reached the semi-final round of the French tennis championships, beating Tracy Austin (United States) 6-1, 4-6, 6-0. She now plays Mirna Jausovec (Yugoslavia).

## Leader page 13

On arms race, from Professor F. Barnaby and Mr S. Windlass, and Mr R. C. Halsall; dismissed railways, from Mr J. F. Cook; sinking of Belgrano, from Mr A. Brownjohn.

Landslide elections; tax policy; Greenland features, pages 8, 10, 12.

Nyereve accused; Donald Maclean and the Moscow dissidents; John Pardo's election column; Spectrum; Geneva behind closed doors - the inside story of the arms talks. Fashion: Stripping down for dressing up.

Computer Horizons, pages 19-21.

The great software explosion; the BBC's electronic newroom.

Obituary, page 14.

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# Western leaders pledge joint action on inflation

● Mrs Thatcher returned to the British election campaign from the Williamsburg economic summit pledged with the other major Western nations to work for lower inflation and stable exchange rates.  
● Regretting the decision to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union said détente had been

obliterated once and for all (Page 6).  
● The Williamsburg communiqué was sharply criticized by the Alliance and Mr Foot, who described the summit as play acting.  
● Mr Foot has declined a Downing Street invitation to discuss changes Labour would make in Whitehall if returned to office

From Nicholas Ashford and Bailey Morris, Williamsburg

Leaders of the seven industrialized Western nations concluded their economic summit here with a pledge to pursue a sustained global recovery by reaffirming their commitment to fight inflation. However, they took no new initiatives to reduce unemployment.

Noting that the recession was caused in part by "a decade of cumulative inflation", the leaders said that the challenge facing the industrialized world was to coordinate policies to reduce both inflation and high interest rates.

In a veiled reference to the United States the leaders also called for a commitment to reduce large budget deficits which could retard the recovery.

In the private sessions leading up to the final meeting yesterday the leaders and their finance ministers were highly critical of the Reagan Administration's inaction on controlling its Budget deficit of \$200 billion (\$125 billion) which they contend is the cause of high US interest rates.

The overall tone, however, of their relatively short closing statement, which was read by President Reagan, was one of unity and cooperation in pursuing their common economic and political goals.

"Our discussions here at Williamsburg gave us new confidence in the prospects for recovery. We have strengthened

our resolve to deal cooperatively with continuing problems so as to promote a sound and sustainable recovery, bringing new jobs and a better life for the people of our countries and the world", the leaders said.

The statement was hammered out in an all-night session by the delegates from

each of the seven governments and the European Community. These summit preparers, known as "sherpas", were instructed this year to forego the traditional formal communiqué, in favour of a shorter, less formal statement more akin to the leaders' views.

The statement produced broad agreement on the following points:  
● A strong commitment to halt protectionism and, as recovery proceeds, to begin dismantling existing trade barriers;  
● An agreement to improve the international monetary system by undertaking a new round of studies in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, which could lay the

ground work for a new Bretton Woods-style conference. This was seen as a conciliatory gesture to the French, who had placed strong emphasis on moving towards a high-level monetary conference.

● A recognition of the world's growing debt problem, especially among developing nations, and a commitment to seek adequate resources for international institutions such as the IMF to help them through their debt crises.

● An official endorsement by heads of state of a recommendation by their finance ministers in favour of coordinated intervention in financial markets when there are erratic movements in currencies. A study of this issue was commissioned at last year's summit and completed a month ago.

● The need for broader and more frequent consultations among the industrialized countries on their economic policies and goals in order to promote both "convergence of economic performance" and greater stability of exchange rates.

● A commitment jointly to pursue monetary and budgetary policies that would both lower unemployment and generate higher productivity. Within this context, there was special mention about the economic unemployment among young

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## Tories may sell power industries

By Anthony Berina, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday indicated that a Conservative government could attempt to privatize the gas and electricity supply industries.

He told the Conservative campaign press conference that the process of denationalization would be approached "step-by-step", and reaffirmed the Tory commitment to introducing genuine competition, as a start, into sale of gas appliances.

The Conservative manifesto states: "In the next Parliament, we shall seek other means of increasing competition in, and attracting private capital into, the gas and electricity industries."

When Mr Lawson was pressed by *The Times*, to clarify that broad statement, he said: "It is highly complicated. You've got to distinguish between the various parts of the businesses."

"There are some parts, the public utility parts, which are natural monopolies, which, if they are going into the private sector, then you've got to have a full-scale regulatory system because we have said quite clearly in the manifesto that we are not in favour of private monopolies which exploit the consumer."

He said: "In my opinion, the next steps in privatization of the energy industries, gas and electricity, will be those aspects that are outside the core public utility parts." *The Times* asked: "And then?" Mr Lawson replied: "Well, we would do it step by step."

Asked, specifically, whether he was contemplating denationalization of the supply and distribution of gas and electricity, he replied: "I have no plans, at present, to do so."

Trade union leaders in the energy industries yesterday cast doubts on the feasibility of denationalizing gas and electricity supply.

Mr Michael Foot has declined an invitation from Sir Robin Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and head of the Home Civil Service, to discuss changes Labour intends to make in Whitehall if returned to office.

Labour's manifesto includes a pledge to create a new Department of Economic and Industrial Planning to break the stranglehold of the Treasury on policymaking, spearhead the party's emergency programme for recovery and supervise the preparation of an annual national economic assessment.

As is customary when an election is called, Sir Robert sought and received permission from the Prime Minister to offer to visit Opposition leaders

## Summit sets tone of day's campaigning

By Julian Hayland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister made one intervention only in yesterday's campaigning, when her voice was heard in broadsheet interviews at breakfast time proclaiming from the United States that continuation of the British Government's economic policies offered the best hope of recovery, and implying that the six other heads of government at Williamsburg agreed with her.

By 9.30am she was back in Downing Street, with Mr Michael Foot and the rest of the Labour team launching their attack on the Conservative manifesto. The focus of Williamsburg was a catastrophe for the whole Western world.

By last night, when the terms of the Williamsburg communiqué appeared to confirm that the Reagan-Thatcher view of prudent economic management had prevailed, Labour and Alliance leaders raised their voices on platforms round the country in renewed condemnation of what Dr David Owen of the SDP called the fatalism of Mrs Thatcher's "breadmill economics".

Mrs Thatcher reached home just as the Conservatives' campaign press conference began half a mile away, but she

resisted the temptation to divert her car to party headquarters and upstage the four Cabinet ministers who were standing in for her.

She called there later in the morning for a briefing from Mr Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman, then returned to Downing Street for the rest of the day.

But her press conference and interviews in Williamsburg late on Sunday night set the theme for the day. She reported that the leaders were agreed that there were signs of recovery in the economies of the western nations, with inflation and interest rates down and productivity up. But it was important to get interest rates down further.

Mr Foot told his morning press conference: "Mrs Thatcher says 'no change', and that means no hope for the mass of the unemployed in Britain and throughout the other countries represented at the summit."

Last night, on the hustings in Westminster, Mr Foot described Williamsburg as "a stage set more reminiscent of Hollywood than the horrors of the real world. But we cannot afford play acting. There is a world crisis."

**Alliance up 4% in poll**

By Our Political Editor

The first piece of objective evidence that the Alliance parties may at last be attracting voters is contained in an opinion poll taken yesterday for TV-am, which indicates a four-point gain for the Alliance, and a four-point loss for the Conservatives, in the course of a week.

A telephone poll by Audience Selection of 1,056 voters recorded support for the parties, after eliminating those who would not give a preference, at Conservatives 41 per cent, Labour 30 per cent, Alliance 24 per cent, others 5 per cent. That is the highest rating shown by the Alliance since the election was announced three weeks ago.

The same poll last week recorded support at Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 32 per cent, Alliance 20 per cent, others 3 per cent.

Since the Alliance depends more than other parties on being able to persuade potential supporters that they are moving upwards, their leaders, who have been predicting such a change for several days, can be expected to make the most of the TV-am poll.

Mr Foot's reluctance to converse with Sir Robert and Mr Butler has been greeted with dismay in Whitehall.

Two explanations are on offer in Whitehall, neither of which is mutually exclusive: that the Labour leadership is resigned to losing the election and cannot be bothered with preparing Whitehall for a transfer of power; that the new, spearhead economic ministry had not progressed beyond an idea.

Whitehall press, page 5



Horse play: The Prince of Wales talking to one of his polo ponies after feeding him sugar lumps at Windsor yesterday (Photograph: Jonathan Windsor)

## A rough night out in the outback

From Tony Dabondia, Melbourne

"A real Lark" was the verdict on the sheep shearer's brawl in the New South Wales outback town of Walgett.

In one corner at the Imperial Hotel bar on Saturday night were local shearers who have just ended a two-month strike. In the other were New Zealanders they suspected of having stepped in to do their work.

Battle commenced when the locals called the New Zealanders "sheeps", one of the worst insults in the Australian industrial vocabulary. Nearly 300 men took part in the ensuing Wild West-style brawl, which continued for two hours.

"This was like one of those fights you see in the cowboy films: Tables, chairs and her stools flying everywhere. I wouldn't have missed it for the world," Mr Ted Hopewell, a barman said. "I'm not a shearer and I'm not a Kiwi, so I just stood back and enjoyed it."

Senior Constable Michael Todd of Walgett police said he and his men were called to the hotel at 8pm. "When we arrived there were people fighting wildly and others lying on the ground injured. The men were trampling, kicking, spearing and headbutting each other. It was an all-in brawl," he said.

At the height of the fighting there had been only 10 police to try and control the growing crowd.

"We would not have had a chance if they had turned on us, but fortunately people in this town have an inherent respect for the police. Nevertheless, tempers were running high and every time we thought the brawl was getting under control, a fight would flare in a different part of the crowd," he said.

Two people were admitted to hospital and most of the others were treated for broken noses, cuts, bruises and gashes. Senior Constable Todd said some of the brawlers appeared to have been having a good time.

"Most of the shearers were big," Senior Constable Todd said. "My own, they were, I'm six foot three, but some of them were a foot bigger than me."

Police said that the New Zealanders left Walgett, about 310 miles north-west of Sydney, on Sunday and that their destination was unknown. They said most of the shearers "went home licking their wounds". No one has been charged.

## Surrey bowled over by Essex for 14 runs

Surrey were dismissed for 14 runs in the county championship match against Essex at Chelmsford yesterday.

It was the fifth lowest first class total in cricket history, only Oxford University, Northamptonshire and Auckland have failed more miserably.

Surrey's innings lasted just over an hour and took 14.3 overs as the Essex fast bowlers, Philip and Foster, tore through the batting order. Earlier, Essex, with a painstaking century from

their captain, Fletcher, had reached 287.

Phillip, who returned his best figures for Essex of six wickets for four runs, said: "I just made a point of keeping the ball up and letting it do the rest."

Foster, in his first game since a serious back-injury last season, collected the other four wickets at a cost of ten runs.

Knight, the Surrey captain, made no excuses. He admitted: "We just didn't bat well - and that was all there was to it."

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## Nazi describes massacre in French village

Berlin (AP) - His voice torn by sobs, a former SS officer confessed yesterday to lining up terrified French villagers and shooting them in one of the most notorious Nazi massacres of World War Two.

"We aimed at their chests," Herr Heinz Barth, aged 62, told the hushed East Berlin court, "and to capacity with about 100 spectators and reporter on the fourth day of his trial. Herr Barth, who lost a leg in battle in Normandy, could be sentenced to death before a firing squad if convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity."

Testifying about the June 10, 1944 massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane for the first time, he broke down several times as he described shooting 20 men with two bursts from his machine pistol. The victims were lined up in a windowless barn or garage-like hall in the village.

"I fired some 12 to 15 shots at them. Others in my group fired from a machine gun and with rifles. We aimed at their chests. I could not imagine that anybody survived such massive fire."

The indictment says 642 villagers were killed that day, among them 203 children and 241 women, and 320 houses, where burnt to the ground.

Barth denied charges that he helped to round up 64 boys from a local school, saying he did not recall seeing any children. The presiding judge, Herr Heinz Hugot, said they were slaughtered with the

women at an Oradour church. The defendant also said he could not remember ordering the execution of an elderly villager in his sickbed, but did not rule out the possibility.

"I cannot exclude this. Our orders were to not spare anybody," Barth said, a lieutenant in the SS regiment "Der Führer" when it passed through occupied southern France on its way to Normandy to fight the invading Allies.

When the French Resistance captured an SS major named Kaempfe, Barth said, his company received orders to round up all inhabitants of Oradour and shoot them. The village was to be burnt with the bodies.

"If I had not followed the instructions, I would have been put before a court martial." The prosecutor, Herr Horst Busse, said Barth was the first officer of the SS company that razed Oradour to stand trial.

A French court tried Barth in absentia in 1953 and sentenced him to death, but he managed to live undetected in East Germany until his arrest last year.

Barth said about a dozen SS officers were present when their battalion commander, identified as SS Major Dickmann, told them Oradour must be razed as a punitive action and to deter the Resistance.

Barth's platoon was ordered to round up villagers from northern Oradour and drive them towards the market

Continued on back page, col 1

## Second man on Yard's IRA 'hit squad' list is in Eire

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Thursday when Special Branch protection was given to Mr Michael Foot, Mr David Steel and Mr Roy Jenkins. The armed protection will continue throughout the election campaign.

Mr John Downey, aged 31, is wanted for questioning by the Yard in connection with the Hyde Park bombing last July, but yesterday in Ballyshannon, co Donegal, he said: "I do not know why Scotland Yard have named me. The only thing I have to say is that I am here."

On Sunday Mr Sean O'Callaghan, said by the Yard last Thursday to be hiding in Britain, appeared in Tralee, co Kerry, denying he had been out of Ireland.

Yesterday Mr Downey denied Yard claims that he was an associate of Mr O'Callaghan and added that the manhunt started by the Yard was a "farce". The Irish police were "quoted as saying he had been in Ballyshannon throughout the past few days."

None the less a Yard spokesman yesterday stood by the alert which began last

not be long before Mr Downey also emerged, and yesterday's news came as little surprise.

It is possible that Scotland Yard could have been fed false information to lead them into a trap resulting in embarrassment and a propaganda coup for the Provisionals, but the anti-terrorist squad feels the information was right.

The manhunt was launched on the basis of information and developments noted by Special Branch in Britain and Ulster over a seven to 10 day period. The fact that the two men appeared after the manhunt began could be taken as some confirmation that Scotland Yard were right and Provisional plans may be aborted.

However, Commander William Huddesley, head of the anti-terrorist squad, talked last Friday of an active service unit totalling four to six men which means that four of the group could still be operating in Britain.

One detective said yesterday: "The protection will stay. The situation has not changed."

Meanwhile there is not enough evidence to attempt the extradition of Mr Downey

## CONVENTIONAL POLITICS cost the Earth

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reements  
at New  
Forum

## The Black Knight comes to the rescue of a spectacular charity flop

By David Nicholson-Lord

Albert the Idiot and Sir Guy de Guisbourne stepped manfully into the breach yesterday when a much advertised charity spectacular patronized by the Duke of Devonshire, proved a notable flop.

A rollcall of artists sufficient, according to knowledgeable sources, to grace several county shows had been booked for the Palace Society's three-day Bank holiday event at Alexandra Palace, in north London. Fees of £14,000 were promised. Crowds of up to 25,000 were confidently expected.

But at 5pm on Saturday, with some 300 paying customers had trickled through the gates, the performers were told that there was no money to pay anyone.

Albert, alias Ian Scott Owen, a £150-a-day clown, whose previous clients have included Colman's Mustard and International Stores, said: "The organizer told us there was nothing in the bank and he had been hoping to pay us from the door receipts. But the weather on Saturday was very bad. They had only taken £180."

Among those awaiting payment were three marching bands, two fireball and parachute display teams, three motorized display stunt groups, a pack of working sheepdogs, Rudi Wallenda and his Crazy Car, several tentfuls of clowns and an entire tourney of

medieval jousting knights just back from a grim day in the hills.

They were led by Mr Geoffrey Winslip, also known as Sir Guy, or the Black Knight, and regarded as the founding father of the contemporary joust.

Mr Winslip and Mr Owen put it to the rest of the company that the show must go on. With the exception of Rudi Wallenda, a couple of clowns and some sheepdogs, there was general assent.

Mr Owen said: "We decided we either abandoned it and got nothing at all back or tried to salvage some honour and enough money to cover our petrol. Besides, the show had been publicized and we felt we had an obligation to people at the least to honour our side of the contract."

The performers also wanted to help out Mrs Joan Singer, the show's voluntary treasurer, who had spent more than £2,000 of her own money to ensure that the event went ahead, including £1,225 to Alexandra Palace to swap a last-minute cancellation.

Mrs Singer, aged 60, a widow, said: "I must have been the biggest fool out, but the palace was threatening to close us if the balance was not paid within two days and I thought I just could not let all that hard work by

everybody, including stallholders, go to waste. I think I have aged 10 years this weekend."

Yesterday, however, Mrs Singer was handed £136 by Mr Owen as a contribution towards her loss, strictly on condition that she did not put it towards the show finances.

As well as the Duke of Devonshire, who is the Palace Society's patron, senior officers include Mrs Iris Woodger, the Mayor of Haringey, and another senior councillor, Mr Brian Bullard respectively president and vice-president. Both were said to be embarrassed by the failure.

Mr William Hewitt, chairman of the society, a sales assistant at a north London garden centre, has acknowledged he was "over-ambitious". He was unavailable at his lodgings yesterday.

Back at the villa, meanwhile, the Black Knight was shattering lances on his opponent's breastplates, totting up the cost of the flop, nearly £4,000 for his troupe, and threatening to do unspeakable things to Mr Hewitt should he venture near the lists.

Alexandra Palace was viewing the affair with interest and some concern that its name might be taken in vain. The Palace Society, it insisted, had nothing to do with the organization which ran the hall.



Knight rider: Sir Guy de Guisbourne unseats Sir Philip Basset. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Mull demonstrators swim to defence of their pier

Islanders jumped into the water, chanted and waved placards in an attempt to disrupt Caledonian Mac-Brayne (Cal-Mac) ferry services to and from Mull in the Inner Hebrides, yesterday.

They were protesting at the sudden closure of Tobermory pier after Saturday's sailing of the ferry Columbia, Cal-Mac, which says the pier is unsafe, plans to use tenders to ferry passengers to and from the Columbia.

Attempts by the Columbia's master to lower a boat to pick up a consignment of milk and 12 passengers for Tiree were halted when demonstrators started jumping into the water. Earlier, cars and passengers from the Oban-to-Craigmore car ferry, Caledonia, were stopped by 200 banner-waving islanders from disembarking.

They were finally allowed ashore after signing a petition opposing the closure of the pier. A spokesman for Cal-Mac said it had been decided to close the pier after ferry captains reported that it was falling into serious disrepair. He estimated repairs would cost at least £500,000.

## Enthusiasts flock to see an iron lady

By Ronald Farrer

The Bank holiday brought out droves of steam train enthusiasts yesterday to the Settle to Carlisle railway.

From Armadale and Lazonby to Appleby and the lonely stretches of line beyond Scarsdale every photogenic curve, bridge, tunnel mouth and viaduct had its watcher, wreathed in cameras and binoculars, awaiting the arrival of the Duchess of Hamilton as if that danking, steam-shrouded iron lady was indeed royalty.

The outing, arranged by the Steam Locomotive Operators Association, had a piquancy for some of the steam enthusiasts. Some were left wondering whether this would be the last time they would witness the roaring glory of a steam-hauled train coming up the line with many a gratuitous wail of its whistle.

The Friends of the Settle to Carlisle Line believe that British Rail is operating a policy of "closure by stealth", even though BR admits that it is the most spectacular main line in England, winding down the lovely Eden Valley from

Carlisle before striking out across the Pennine Moors.

"No one will admit the line is to be closed", one friend of the line said yesterday. "No one at British Rail wants to be identified as the man who shut down the most superb stretch of railway in England."

"Instead they are stripping it of assets, cutting back the services, starving it of goods traffic (the last goods train travelled along the line earlier this month), until it dies."

The Duchess of Hamilton, is one of a pool of Locomotives at Carnforth that have appeared on the route. The City of Wells, Sir Nigel Gresley, Lord Nelson and The Flying Scotsman have all left their dark marks on the up-gradient bridges, crossing the 24 arches of the Ribbleshead Viaduct as gingerly as so many tons of wheeled metal can.

The viaduct, which carries the line 160 feet high across the river Greta, is BR's ace card in its closure attempt. It is elderly and shows signs of severe wear and tear. It was built skilfully on a high curve, making it even more costly to repair.

## Boys 'saw Exmoor Beast'

Two schoolboys believe they have had a face-to-face encounter with the so-called "Beast of Exmoor", which has killed more than eighty sheep and is being hunted by the Royal Marines.

Wayne Adams, aged 13, of North Molton, Devon, and Marcus White, aged 12, of Exwick, Exeter, were staying on an isolated farm in the heart of Exmoor when they saw a strange animal prowling near a flock of sheep on a common.

Wayne Adams said yesterday: "I looked over a gate and saw the animal about 10 yards away. It stared straight at me with bulging green eyes, just like a lion."

"It was jet black, apart from white markings down its chest, and had a head like an albatross dog, but was much too big to be a dog. It was over four feet high,

and about 15 inches wide across the back."

"I was scared, and did not know what to do. I stayed on top of the gate and said to Marcus, 'There's the thing everyone is looking for', and it lolloped away. It moved like a cat, but I don't think it was a puma. We later found its footprints and claw mark."

Marcus White said: "It sort of pranced away. I did not see it for as long as Wayne, and I was not so frightened."

Mr Mary Adams, Wayne's aunt, of Willingford Farm, Exford, where the boys were staying, said: "Whatever it was really frightened Wayne."

Police at Taunton, Somerset, said: "We are investigating a very large, albatross-type dog which the boys saw about five miles away from the last attack on sheep."

## IBA may preview 'video nasties' programme

By Kenneth Goeling

A television programme due to be shown on Channel 4 on Wednesday next week, may be previewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority because it shows scenes from video "nasties" films which feature extreme violence.

The programme, "A Gentleman's Agreement", made by the all-woman Broadside production company, has been moved from its scheduled time of 8.30pm to 10.15pm.

The title refers to the recently announced voluntary code of practice covering video films drawn up by the British Videogram Association.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said yesterday that she was asking the IBA to look at the programme "to see that it does not go too far".

She conceded that the programme could help in bringing to public attention the danger of such productions. But bringing such material to the screen could offend against the Broadcasting Act, she said.

The IBA said it would consider any representation made by Mrs Whitehouse. "We do preview programmes in any case where we deem it necessary", a spokesman said.

Mr Peter Jay, former chairman and chief executive

of TV-am, the commercial breakfast television company, is considering an offer, said to be worth between £15,000 and £20,000, to present Channel 4's weekend programme, "A Week in Politics".

Mr Jay presented London Weekend Television's Sunday current affairs programme, "Weekend World", for five years. He worked with Mr David Elstein, now executive producer of "A Week in Politics".

Although some independent producers are reported to be disillusioned with Channel 4, support for the channel has come from the independent television companies.

Mr John Fox, chairman of their research sub-committee, says in a message to potential advertisers that 95 per cent of the population will be able to receive Channel 4 by the end of the year, an extra three million potential viewers.

Some 43 per cent of adults now tune in every week and some 68 per cent watch Channel 4 every four weeks. 22 million watch every week and 35 million every four weeks. "Mr Fox said: The true success of Channel 4 as a powerful and effective advertising medium has tended to be masked by an avalanche of unfavourable publicity in the press."

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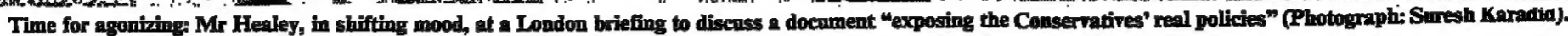
# TRIUMPH ACCLAIM

FROM £4,799

## DRIVING IS BELIEVING

## COMMENT

It is in the public interest that they should be smoked out. If Mr Healey's accusations have that effect, dubious means will have achieved a useful end. But it would be unhealthy for British politics if charges based on such flimsy evidence were to have any effect on the outcome of the election.



"They will means test child benefit or scrap it altogether. They are set to dismantle large

"The introduction of a voucher system - ostensibly under the guise of improving parental choice of schools - will be a first step towards the

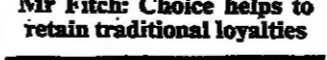
Labour's measures "to rescue Britain from this prospect" if they won power were described by Mr Healey. He spoke of the return to pensioners of money "out of which they have been cheated over the last four years", increasing child benefit by £2 a week; a rent freeze ad

He said she reserved the real venom of her hatred for member of her own party. "Conservatives with a social conscience are the villains in

Mr Robert Sutton, aged 25, a draughtsman at Marconi, said: "She has to put her foot down." Mr Norman Heard, aged 56, a retired solicitor, went: "I need a headmistress, not a leader who is wishy-washy," and Mr Leonard Maycock, aged 51, manager of a firm's spares department: "The campaign has made me even more strongly a Conservative, seeing Mrs Thatcher on the television and hearing things from the horse's mouth. I wanted someone to take the lead by the scruff of the neck if her ministers get weak-need they should be put on one side."

the Labour nomination for Mr Rod Fitch, but by just one vote from his brother, the non-Militant Brian. Kemptown constituency party's reward for this choice is measured by the coachload, as organized extra canvassers pour in to reinforce Labour's native and already formidable army.

**Clifford Longley**



As a result of New Town expansion, the old Soke of Peterborough has lost most of its rural hinterland and is now a predominantly urban constituency. That may count against Dr Brian Mawhinney, born in Belfast, who is defending

Lady Walston has a kaleidoscopic political background. Her former husband, Mr Nicholas Scott, is a well known "wet" Tory. Her present husband, who is managing her campaign, is a former Labour minister and now a prominent defector to the SDP.

**John Young**

Heseltine's style

NF infiltration denied

ELECTION JUNE 83

## Confused voters squeezed by warring sides

By Nicholas Timmins

In the "nuclear election" as CND has hopefully dubbed the campaign, the issues over the bomb could not on one level be simpler or on another more complex.

On the one side is the Conservative stance, an uncompromising determination to maintain and modernize Britain's and Nato's nuclear capability, unless agreements are reached with the Soviet Union.

On the other is the mesh of proposals from the other parties, reflecting the huge growth of the peace movement in the past three years and fears about where nuclear escalation and Nato's current strategy are leading.

In the middle is the electorate, which on the evidence of the polls, is simply confused. Poll after poll has shown a clear majority against cruise and Trident, but a larger majority against Britain retaining nuclear weapons. At the moment at least, the polls show the second view winning over the first.

Involved in the immediate electoral question are three overlapping types of weapon

system, aspects of the Nato alliance, two sets of disarmament talks in Geneva, and three differing views of how security can be maintained but some degree of disarmament achieved.

The weapons are the battlefield nuclear weapons, including bombs and shells; the intermediate range missiles in the shape of cruise and Pershing; and Polaris, Britain's existing independent deterrent and its replacement, Trident.

The Nato alliance is affected through the future of United States nuclear bases, which include the Poseidon submarine base at Holy Loch and the F-11 nuclear-capable bombers, and the question of Britain's role in Nato.

The disarmament talks are the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) talks where cruise, Pershing and the Soviet SS-20s are under negotiation, and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) where long-range missiles are the subject.

The Conservative stance is that Britain needs a nuclear defence system tied to Nato's. Cruise will be deployed

### THE ISSUES THE BOMB

unless the Geneva talks result in the elimination of Soviet SS20s.

Though not mentioned by name in the manifesto, Trident, with its more accurate and more numerous warheads, will replace Polaris, but the party will support efforts to reach balanced, verifiable disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union - in other words, strictly multilateral disarmament if that is achievable.

Of the many other options in the nuclear debate, the Government has rejected most. It opposed a United Nations freeze proposal on the ground that it would block the Geneva talks. A promise of "no first use" by Nato would be an invitation to the Russians to launch a conventional attack, Mr Heseltine said.

Polaris will not go into the INF talks because the Government sees it as a strategic deterrent, not an intermediate range weapon, and the talks are bilateral between the Soviet

Union and the United States. It will not go into the START talks on strategic weapons, because they, too, are bilateral.

"Dual key" on cruise, giving Britain a physical control over the firing, would be expensive and unnecessary, the Government maintains. Their deployment is covered by the "joint decision" agreement with the United States, it is argued.

Labour's position starts from the unilateralist stance that Britain cannot be defended by nuclear weapons whose use would guarantee nuclear annihilation in return, and that Britain's renunciation of nuclear weapons could be used to trigger other unilateral and multilateral initiatives.

The manifesto promises cancellation of Trident and cruise, a cut in the proportion of national resources spent on defence, the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons, including by implication those of the United States, but a commitment to remain in Nato. Polaris would be included in the Geneva talks.

Labour's stance, a carefully constructed compromise

between the unilateralists and multilateralists in the leadership, has been visibly coming apart at the seams in the past week, leaving widespread doubts about precisely what Labour would do and when.

The Alliance programme stands part-way between Labour's unilateralist manifesto and the Conservative position, offering a programme of retaining Britain's nuclear capability, but attempting to raise the nuclear threshold - the point at which nuclear weapons would be used in war.

Is manifesto says Trident would be cancelled. The intermediate and strategic talks in Geneva should be merged or closely linked, and Polaris put into them. Nato should move towards a "no first use" policy, with stronger conventional resources.

Before deciding to deploy cruise, the Alliance says it would take into account the negotiating positions of the United States and the Soviet Union partners, and whether "dual key" has been agreed.

Tuesrow - Unemployment

## Heseltine goes armed with foes' ammunition

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Happy the politician who can campaign on his opponents' manifesto. In a week of hectic campaigning Mr Michael Heseltine has had a lovely time exploiting Labour's difficulties over defence policy.

Wherever he goes in this election campaign, the Secretary of State for Defence carries the Labour manifesto. As he walks around the streets it is clutched to his chest. It is brandished at election meetings and provides texts for his speeches.

He even offers to issue an official statement on behalf of the Labour Party elucidating its defence policy. Needless to say, the elucidation does not advance Labour's cause.

Underlying his approach to electioneering is an exuberance and apparent joy in the hustings which has him endlessly searching for the quotable quote and producing the occasional gimmick.

But for a man noted for his ability to deliver high-octane speeches, his overt style is surprisingly quiet and intimate.

When talking to people in a shopping centre, his natural posture is to stand loosely to attention, feet almost together, arms at his sides. The conversation is conducted in such quiet tones that the eavesdropping journalist is hard put to follow what is being said.

To every question Mr Heseltine has an earnest, obviously sincere reply, but his fluency can leave the questioner vainly opening and closing his mouth, fish-like, trying to get a word in.

Determination, however, pays off. When a student from the Bradford School of Peace Studies raised the issue of nuclear weapons, Mr Heseltine said: "Let me explain", only to be stopped by the student who responded: "No, Mr Heseltine, you let me explain", and proceeded to do so.

Even in many of his set-piece speeches, his approach is conversational, although at Epsleigh last Wednesday, when provided with a microphone with plenty of decibels and just enough hecklers to get him going, he turned on the style which sends every Conservative home ready to die for the cause.

He responds warmly to non-political people, especially in Toots, which he visited often when holding special ministerial responsibility for Merseyside after the riots of 1981. He recognizes a woman, carrying her shopping home to her council flat whom he had encountered on a previous visit, and she asks to be remembered to Mrs Thatcher.

He speaks with emotion of the "kids" of Toots, of their wit and talent and vitality and of the need to help them.

Occasionally he stoops to dubious argument. The most shameless of them being that because unemployment rose while Mr Foot was Secretary of State for Employment from 1974 to 1976, Labour would have no competence in controlling unemployment today.

He shows no sign of recognizing that an extension of that logic would suggest that because unemployment has risen more dramatically under the Thatcher government, the Conservatives would have even less chance of relieving the problem.

He endlessly repeats that defence is the most important issue in the campaign. For him it undoubtedly is, because if the Conservatives gain the hand-some victory which at present seems likely, he will certainly claim, and reasonably claim, that it gives a mandate for the deployment of cruise missiles and the purchase of the Trident missile system.



Everest '83

### Whitehall brief

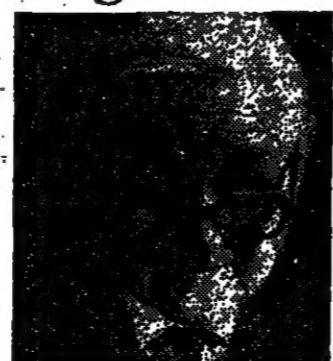
## Government machine goes over to automatic pilot

Peter Heeney

When an election is called the show on the road when an issue arises in the event of real emergency, such as Argentina attacking the Falklands, the Prime Minister and her colleagues on the Overseas and Defence Cabinet Committee would rush back to action stations.

In the February 1974 election, Whitehall tried to work out what a Conservative-Liberal coalition might want, prudently as it turned out, for Mr Edward Heath and Mr Jeremy Thorpe did have post-election discussions of that sort, although nothing came of them.

This time hypothetical coalition combinations are so numerous and complicated that



Lord Hailsham: keep the show on the road.

permanent secretaries are adopting the Aquinian tactic of "wait and see". In the event of a hung Parliament, there

could be several days of political haggling, plenty of time for the calculators of Whitehall finance branches to set to work.

The Treasury found itself in a delicate position last week when the Conservatives produced their costing of Labour's programme on the basis of official calculations. The Treasury was quick to emphasize that it had not helped Conservative Central Office.

Before the election was announced the Treasury, as is standard practice, had costed both Labour and Alliance proposals as they were made. As Labour's manifesto is virtually identical to its pre-election *New Hope For Britain* campaign document which had already been costed by the Treasury,

Conservative politicians simply recycled the old figures.

Manifestos make fairly depressing reading for senior officials, some of whom will have been involved in the waiting-for-government exercise at every election since 1950.

A typical response to the manifestos would include remarks such as "They are all awful in different ways. Labour's is such rubbish, so badly written. The Conservatives is two-thirds retrospective; what we have done. It is very vague about what they will do."

"The Alliance is the best of the three, but it's not very good. It is too general, needs to be more specific. All in all it's a terrible campaign."

## Parkinson denies NF infiltration

By Anthony Bevis  
Political Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, dismissed yesterday a suggestion that the party had been subjected to significant infiltration by members of the far-right National Front and the League of St George.

The *Daily Mirror* reported yesterday that Mr Philip Pedley, national chairman of the Young Conservatives, had warned that fascist infiltration of the organization, which had been uncovered in a London borough, could be "the tip of the iceberg".

But Mr Parkinson told yesterday's campaign press conference: "I think it would be safer to say, having looked further into the problem, that he would describe them as the tip of an ice-cube. Mr Pedley began to think that there was some extremist infiltration of the Young Conservatives, and he decided he wanted to get rid of them and he had the full backing of the party in doing so."

A special investigation committee had been set up, and over six years, Mr Parkinson said, three or four people had been expelled from the Young Conservatives. "There are so few of them that the committee that was set up has had virtually nothing to do at all since it was set up."

"But the point I want to stress," he added, "is that we have no place for such people and the action that the Young Conservatives have taken is to get rid of them. We in our party have no truck, or have no wish to have any truck, with such people."

By contrast, he said that people could not belong to the Young Socialists unless they were extremists and the Young Liberals were much too strong for Mr Steel's delicate stomach.

## Vogel-Honecker meeting signals rapprochement between German states

From Michael Binyan  
Bonn

Government circles here expressed satisfaction and optimism at the cordial reception given to Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic Party leader, by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German party chairman, at an unexpected private meeting in East Germany on Saturday.

There is a strong hope that the East Germans may now be ready to rescind the increase in the minimum compulsory currency exchange for Western visitors, which has been a stumbling block in better relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

In several hours of talks with Herr Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, Herr Vogel brought up this touchy topic which the two men discussed in detail, as well as the recent difficulties over the treatment of transit travellers and relations generally between the two German states.

It was Herr Honecker's initiative to receive Herr Vogel, who was making a private visit to East Germany, and he emphasized East Berlin's interest in maintaining and developing good relations.

The East German media gave considerable publicity to the visit, held in the same hunting lodge where Herr Honecker met Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, in December, 1981. *Neues Deutschland*, the party newspaper, carried a



Vogel: A touchy topic. Honecker: Visit revived long report and a picture on its front page yesterday.

According to the ADN, the East German news agency, Herr Honecker said both German states had a special responsibility for peace in Europe.

He pointedly emphasized also that he considered his visit to West Germany, cancelled in the wake of a row over border incidents, had been "postponed but not cancelled".

Herr Vogel gave a full report of his talks to Herr Hans-Otto Bräutigam, the head of the West German mission in East Berlin, to his party and to the Government here.

At the same time Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inter-German Affairs, emphasized at the weekend that Bonn should seize every chance to improve relations. He favoured more bilateral agreements with East Berlin.

Herr Vogel's reception underlines the enormous importance East Germany now attaches to stable relations with its Western

neighbour. The East Germans have clearly been anxious not to let recent difficulties prompt a tougher line by the Bonn coalition, as urged by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister.

Travellers to and through East Germany have reported a marked improvement in their treatment by border officials in recent weeks. Herr Honecker is also eager that the expected worsening in East-West relations that will follow Western deployment of new Nato missiles this autumn should not affect Inter-German relations.

Herr Vogel announced he is to continue regular private visits to East Germany. He held talks with Herr Bräutigam in East Berlin earlier this month, and is to visit Dresden soon. Both he and Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, seem to be bending over backwards at the moment to demonstrate who can get on better with East Germany.

Meanwhile, the East German authorities deported six more unofficial peace campaigners from Jena to West Germany yesterday, bringing the total number expelled in recent weeks to 20. Bavarian border police said the six were mainly students and young people, and included one woman with an eight-month-old baby.

The expelled, who will probably be deprived of their East German citizenship, said they want to go to West Berlin.

## Death in Politburo helps Andropov

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, the Politburo's oldest member, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room for manoeuvre just as he is preparing a possible top-level reshuffle.

Mr Pelshe, who was 84, was praised in an obituary signed by Mr Andropov for his "rich experience and selfless service". A man of skeletal appearance, best known for his imposition of rule from Moscow on his native Latvia after the Second World War, Mr Pelshe had not been active for some time. He had been a member of the Communist Party since 1915, and had taken part in the Bolshevik Revolution two years later.

He was one of the last remaining members of the leadership who could claim to have witnessed the events of 1917 and later Lenin. The obituary described him as "one of the oldest representatives of the glorious cohort of Bolshevik-Leninists".

Mr Pelshe's death leaves vacant the post of head of the party control commission, which enforces discipline in party ranks. He held the post for 17 years.

Mr Andropov is putting the finishing touches to policy and personnel changes which are expected to be announced at the

Central Committee plenum in two weeks' time.

The Central Committee has not met in plenary session since Mr Andropov came to power last November, and there is a widespread feeling that, after six months as party leader, Mr Andropov should take a clear-cut stand on the economy and ideological questions, and put more of his own supporters in key leadership positions.

Mr Pelshe's death reduces the Politburo to 11 members. Although Mr Andropov is entitled to leave it at that, it is thought likely that he will appoint new members.

The only new face in the Politburo since Mr Brezhnev's death last November is that of Mr Geidar Aliyev, aged 59, the former party chief in Azerbaijan. He was appointed. He Andrei Kirilenko, a prominent Brezhnevite, was removed by Mr Andropov.

There has, however, been a steady trickle of ministerial and lower-level Central Committee changes, and Mr Andropov is expected to consolidate these with changes at the top.

There were strong rumours that Mr Pelshe had died last November, shortly after Mr Brezhnev's funeral, but it had emerged that he had been ill. He appeared at the Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin in December. *Obituary*, page 14

## Weinberger arms call 'unrealistic'

From Our Own Correspondent  
Bonn

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, yesterday visited units of the West German Army in Lower Saxony, accompanied by General Meinhard Giaz, the Chief of Staff, on the first of two days of talks here. Today he is to discuss with Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, the likely deployment of new Nato missiles in Germany in the autumn.

Herr Wörner categorically denied over the weekend, however, that Mr Weinberger was bringing a "timetable" for the deployment of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles with him. Mr Weinberger emphasized in an interview in *Die Welt* yesterday that he thought it essential for Bonn to go ahead with deployment of the Pershings.

He also sharply criticized Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, for his recent remarks that the Americans were not negotiating seriously at the Geneva arms talks. He said Nato should be prepared for military action outside the Nato area, but did not give a figure for the number of reservists he would like West Germany to supply to fill gaps in American forces in such a conflict.

### Assassination plot

## Warsaw tightens security for Pope

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

A failed plot to assassinate the Pope has highlighted the immense security problems facing the Polish authorities, who have somehow to prevent massive pro-Solidarity demonstrations and possible murder plots during the papal visit next month.

According to an account in the newspapers yesterday, a patient who escaped from the mental asylum in Rybnik, near Katowice, was detained by police while trying to place a bomb on St Anna's Mountain in Silesia, where the Pope is due to visit a shrine. The bomb would have been triggered off by the rays of the sun, according to the official report.

General Konrad Straszewski, who is in charge of the Pope's security during his visit which begins on June 16, said in a recent interview that the In-

### Walesa stays silent

Warsaw (AFP) - Mr Lech Walesa was yesterday called for the third time as a "witness" in an official inquiry into former leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), a spokesman at his home in Gdansk said.

Mr Walesa refused to answer questions at police headquarters in Gdansk for two and a half hours, as he had done on Friday and Saturday.

Interior Ministry was receiving various signals and warnings. "As a result of such reports, we recently confiscated quite a lot of explosives and guns. Usually the guns were old - from the last war - but they were well preserved and could be normally used," he said.

The security services, the general said in an interview

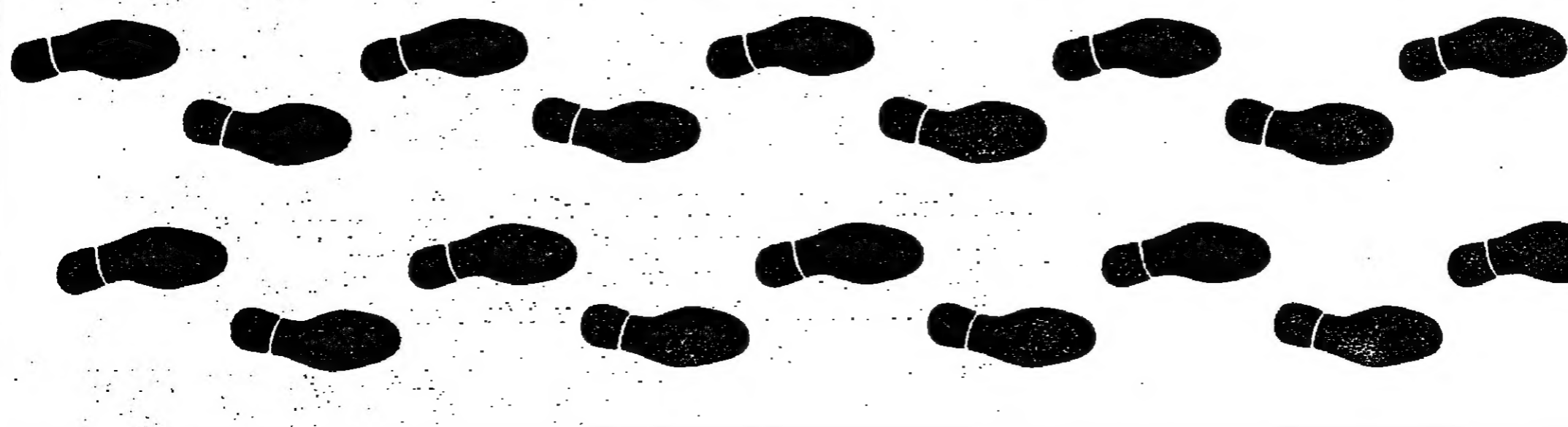
with the weekly *Przegląd Tygodniowy*, had also tightened control of factories and plants which use explosives and plants

Although the general, who is also deputy Interior Minister, said that fewer than 73,000 militiamen would be used to control the visit, he made it clear that reserves would be called up.

There are also various measures to make sure that workers cannot leave their factories in one part of the country to join the Pope in the south.

Many workers have been told they cannot take holidays during the period of the visit. Universities are being closed. Children are being encouraged to go on summer camps in East Germany and other European countries, and party workers have been told to be on the ideological offensive to ensure that the Pope's trip does not become an "anti-socialist jamboree".

## 100 NEW COMPANIES HAVE MARCHED HERE IN THE LAST YEAR.



Telford, just 30 miles west of Birmingham, is a mecca for high technology companies. Printed circuit boards, industrial robots and video tapes are all made here. Telford's M54 motorway will be directly connected to the M6 this year, and Telford is also the site of a proposed new Enterprise Zone. For a full information package, call or write to: Telford Development Corporation, Priories Hall, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9NT. Telephone: 0852 613131.

**Telford**

The Growing State

## Instant reaction to Williamsburg security statement

## Moscow laments destruction of détente

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union reacted swiftly to the Williamsburg declaration on arms control yesterday, saying that the West's determination to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe if the Geneva talks failed showed that détente had been obliterated once and for all.

Adopting a tone of sorrow rather than anger, Moscow said that the declaration was made up of "the usual set of phrases" and showed "no sign of a shift in the direction of realism".

Commentaries distributed by Tass said that the United States, having failed to reach an economic consensus at Williamsburg, had made sure of imposing its will on Western Europe in the military field. That meant going ahead with the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe by the end of the year at all costs.

The declaration was described by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, as evidence of Western unity and firmness. Tass claimed, however, that there had been serious differences behind the scenes, and that the United States had only been able to impose its view after a delay.

Tass said the warning issued by the Soviet Government last Saturday had obviously had an effect on America's West European allies.

The warning, published in *Pravda*, said that if cruise and Pershing 2 missiles were deployed as planned, the Soviet Union would respond by stationing missiles of its own "in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries", and would threaten the territory of the United States directly.

The West Europeans at Williamsburg had evidently thought it "politically inadvisable", Tass said, to support President Reagan's "absurd thesis" that the Nato deployment and arms buildups would force Moscow into making an agreement on American terms.

The Russians are none the less dismayed by the tough and unanimous Western stand at Williamsburg, coming as it did only hours after Moscow had warned the West "with the utmost clarity" not to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing.

Tass also regretted that the Williamsburg summit had refused "categorically" to include the British and French deterrents in the Geneva negotiations.

● WILLIAMSBURG: the unprecedented decision by the leaders of the seven major Western industrialized nations



Tourist trail: President Reagan (left) acting as a guide explains a display of colonial crafts in Williamsburg to Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (centre), President Mitterrand of France and Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada (right).

to make a strong statement on arms control and security originated from a suggestion by Mrs Thatcher at a dinner attended by the participants on Saturday night, Nicholas Ashford writes.

The Prime Minister who had been asked by President Reagan to introduce the first political discussion of the summit, made the point that such a declaration would strengthen the United States hand a critical time in the Geneva negotiations.

According to well-placed sources there was no disagreement that night about the desirability of making a statement on security, even though the summit was "supposed to concentrate on economic matters."

Consequently, President Reagan, who had acted as notetaker during the dinner discussion, walked over to a separate dinner of foreign ministers at about midnight and asked Mr George Shultz, the

Secretary of State, to draw up such a declaration based on Mrs Thatcher's opening remarks.

The actual drafting of the statement, however, proved more complicated.

The deepest reservations, about both the desirability of making such a statement and the timing of its release came from the French. M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, commented that "We are not here as a super NATO". The French also suspected

that Mrs Thatcher wanted the statement to be released before her return to London.

When asked about this at a press conference before leaving Williamsburg, the Prime Minister feigned horror that she could have harboured any such self-serving motives. However, a high American official told *The Times*: "There's no doubt she wanted to have it before she went home".

France was not the only nation to raise objections to the statement. West Germany, Canada and Japan also expressed concern, which led to a seven-hour delay in its publication and the impression that they were arguing about an issue on which they wanted to show themselves united.

The text that was finally agreed contains no shift in the allies' negotiating stance on intermediate range forces and represents a broad endorsement of the American approach to the Geneva talks. However, its language is less hard-hitting than either President Reagan or Mrs Thatcher had advocated.

The summit leaders pledged to maintain sufficient military strength "to deter any attack, to counter any threat and assure the peace". At the same time the leaders declared: "We commit ourselves to devote our full resources to reducing the threat of war".

The most strongly contested section was one that read: "Our nations express the strong wish that a balanced INF agreement be reached shortly. Should this occur, our negotiations will determine the level of deployment. It is well known that, should this not occur, the countries concerned will proceed with the planned deployment of the US systems in Europe at the end of 1983".

## Watford get a warm reception in China

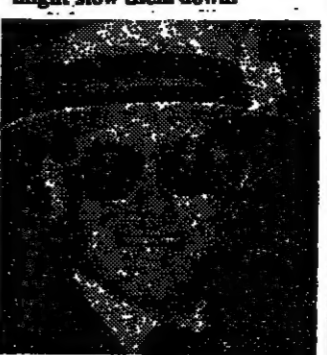
From David Bonavia, Peking

Watford Football Club arrived here yesterday, to be greeted by the hottest day of the year and the news that the air-conditioning at their hotel had broken down.

Elton John, the pop singer, who is the club's chairman was sweating profusely in the airport terminal even before stepping into the steamy 34°C (93°F) atmosphere outside.

Mr John, wearing a three-piece suit, a white shirt and a tie, was born in Pinner and is a lifelong Watford supporter. Asked if he had thought of giving a concert in China he replied: "I'm only here for the football".

The Watford tour is sponsored by a group of companies led by London Export Corporation. The club will play three matches, two in Peking against the Chinese national side, and one in Shanghai. The players are optimistic about their prospect, though Nigel Callaghan admitted that the heat might slow them down.



Elton John: Only there for the football.

## Turks hold over 1,500 after raid into Iraq

Ankara - Between 1,500 and 2,000 "bandits" captured by the Turkish Army in northern Iraq, are to be tried in Turkey and Iraq, reliable reports said here, Rasit Gurdilek reports.

Elite Turkish troops are still combing the area for guerrilla hideouts. Their objective is to make a "thorough job" of removing Kurdish militants and the remnants of Turkish extremist organizations from the region.

Mr Ihter Turkmen, foreign minister, flew to Baghdad on Sunday to discuss possible joint measures. Under a recent agreement the armed forces of both countries can cross borders in pursuit of guerrillas.

Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe, of which it is a member, are strained. Five other members will accuse Turkey before the European Human Rights Commission in October of mistreating prisoners and curbing trade unions.

## Turkey asked to reprieve 44

Strasbourg (Reuters) - The Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly has asked President Kenan Evren of Turkey to commute death sentences passed by Turkish military courts last week on 35 Kurds and nine alleged members of the Turkish People's Communist Party.

Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe, of which it is a member, are strained. Five other members will accuse Turkey before the European Human Rights Commission in October of mistreating prisoners and curbing trade unions.

## Charter man serves term

Vienna (Reuters) - Vaclav Benda, aged 36, a spokesman of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement, has been released after four years in prison on charges of subversion, emigre sources said. He was sentenced in October, 1979, with five others, including Vaclav Havel the playwright. He served his full sentence. Mr Havel, aged 47, was sentenced to four-and-a-half years but was released this year on health grounds.

## Rhine relaxes grip on cities

Floods began to recede in Bonn, Cologne, Koblenz and other cities as the level of the Rhine fell a few inches but buildings were left coated in a filthy mixture of oil and mud, Michael Binyon writes.

In Cologne the body of a 74-year-old man was found in one flooded alley. Owners of many riverside cafes, restaurants and houses, for which insurance companies do not provide cover, face ruinous losses.

## Evidence at spy trial collapses

Düsseldorf (Reuters) - The prosecution at the trial of Flemming Soerensen, a Danish journalist accused of spying for East Germany, told the court they could not prove their case and asked that he be acquitted. The credibility of his former girlfriend, Nada Drazic, had been badly shaken during the trial, it was admitted.

## Guiana bombs

Paris (Reuters) - The Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for three bombings in French Guiana over the weekend in which one person died. The group said it was prepared to stop at nothing to gain independence for the territory.

## More quakes

Tokyo (AFP) - Two earthquakes located deep underground shook northern Japan four days after the earthquake and resulting tidal waves that left 102 dead or missing and almost as many injured.

## Blast kills three

Muiden (Reuters) - Three employees were killed in a blast at the De Krijgsman explosives factory in Muiden, near Amsterdam. The blast wrecked the building where 220lb of gunpowder was stored.

## Debt decision awaits visit by the Pope

Finance ministers of the seven Western industrialized nations have agreed at the Williamsburg summit to reconsider the Polish debt after the Pope's visit there next month, *Bailly Morris* writes.

Any initiative will be based on moves by the Polish Government to introduce reforms and relax martial law. Poland has been in arrears on a debt estimated at \$20,000m (\$12,300m), owed largely to European banks.

The United States and West European countries introduced curbs on economic relations with Poland after the 1981 military crackdown.

## Damascus pulls back troops

From Robert Fisk, Mai Salomon, Syria

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus in convoys of lorries and military buses.

In this small Syrian town just inside the border, I counted 32 army lorries - each containing up to 50 soldiers of Colonel Rifaat el-Assad's "special forces" units - moving out of Lebanon in the space of just one hour.

The Syrian "manoeuvres" in the Bekaa do indeed appear to be over. In southern Lebanon, no further Israeli reinforcements were reported yesterday, although large numbers of tanks remain positioned in the central Bekaa plain.

Several hundred Syrian troops were also ferried out of

Lebanon by green-painted military buses, crossing the frontier from Lebanon on the special military road which the Syrian Army built seven years ago to circumvent the Lebanese frontier station.

On the Beirut-Damascus international highway across the Bekaa, there was not a tank to be seen.

There were, however, hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas on the main road, and in Damascus Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) officials have been saying privately that their own men are still being reinforced in the Bekaa.

After Sunday's guerrilla ambush on Israeli troops at Bhamdoun - the half-ruined ski resort that straddles the highway in the mountains above

Beirut - the Israelis have brought more men into the foothills.

More than 200 Israeli soldiers, sitting back-to-back on open lorries with rifles pointing outwards, were transported into the mountains yesterday.

So concerned have the Israelis become at the continued attacks on their men that a complex system of checks has now been instituted for motorists crossing the Syrian-Israeli frontier line outside Bhamdoun. Drivers are now ordered to take their vehicles on to a ramp for inspection while passengers have to show identity documents and passports to an Israeli officer. Israeli tanks still stand beside the road down to Beirut, watched from a distance by Phalangist militiamen.

Under this programme, finance ministers of the group of five countries consisting of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan consult with the IMF on their economic programmes, and are rated on their progress by the IMF's managing director, who also issues warnings when the economic policies of one nation appear to be harming another.

Ministers saw this as a way of creating more stable exchange rates and ensuring better coordination of their anti-inflation battle.

Only a brief mention was made of East-West economic relations, and the energy and high technology concerns which figured prominently at last year's summit. Extensive work on these issues had been completed before the summit began.

Special mention was made of the burden that the global recession has placed on the struggling economies of the Third World. The leaders expressed their "deep concern" about recovery in the developing countries, and pledged special assistance in the form of capital flows and development funds.

There had been a strong desire among several nations to send a message of Western support to the developing world prior to next month's annual meeting of Officials in Belgrade. French officials said that the all-night session had given them what they came for by including the special mention of a Bretton Woods-type conference in the final agreement. This was seen by some as a trade-off in return for French agreement to go ahead with the unprecedented statement on security made by the summit leaders.

Deficit plea, page 17

## Summit's recovery goals

Continued from page 1

people, who make up a significant proportion of the 22 million unemployed in the summit countries.

A special addendum was attached to the main statement on ways in which Western nations can better coordinate their economic policies and goals through a process known as multilateral surveillance.

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Deficit plea, page 17

## The pioneer spirit

## Sad millionaire's island dream

From Christopher Thomas, New York

Smiley Ratcliffe views the world from a mountaintop mansion tucked away near the hamlets of Frog Level and Liberty in Virginia. He is rich beyond his own wildest expectations and he is miserable.

It seems that only the British Government has the power to make him happy. Because it controls a tiny speck in the Pacific called Henderson Island, where Mr Ratcliffe wants to while away his years in hard, blissful labour.

He has formally requested permission to establish a home there and has sweetened his overture with an offer of \$800,000 (over £500,000) to the 54 residents of Pitcairn Island, the British colony 100 miles south west of Henderson.

In between spitting chewing tobacco into an empty yogurt cup Mr Ratcliffe, aged 57, explained that he despairs of civilization. His black Rolls-

Royce, meanwhile, plied the sun in the road that leads up to his home.

"It's got to where you can't do anything any more without first checking it out with some idiot," he said. "Civilization is just rotting us away. So what we want to do is get away from civilization."

Once away, he wants to work and struggle in the manner of a true pioneer, not to lazily endlessly beneath the tropical sun. "Why would I want a damn paradise?" he reflected irritably while chewing on a plug of Work Horse shag. "I'm a warrior. My hope is to live there, sweaty, dirty and happy for the rest of my life."

By his own definition he is a character, "an original". When he was learning to be a football coach he studied the campaigns of Genghis Khan, Napoleon and Robert E Lee. He has been a soldier, a cattle man and -

hence his millions - a coal operator. He still owns a motel, a shopping centre and 20,000 acres of land.

He got divorced along the way and hopes one day that his two daughters and four grandchildren will join him on the 10 square miles of volcanic rock where he wants to live and die.

If Britain did give the go-ahead he would sail to Henderson with eight workmen to build houses and an airstrip.

His determination to escape manifested itself two years ago, when he set off for several months in a 60-ft yacht, scouring the Pacific for the ideal island. He surveyed Henderson from high up in the hills, and decided this was home.

It is 18 months since he asked the British High Commission in New Zealand for permission to set up home in Henderson. The request now rests with the Foreign Office in London.

## Three-party coalition formed in Norway

From Christopher Mosey, Oslo

Norway will today announce the formation of a new three-party non-socialist government to replace the present Conservative minority administration of Mr Kari Willoch, the Prime Minister.

These were complicated by Mr Willoch's insistence on an agreement between the three parties for the next six years, which will enable him to go to the country in a general election in 1985 at the head of a strong non-socialist alternative to Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland's Labour Party, still the largest single political party in Norway.

The impetus for yesterday's talks came from Mr Jacobson in a speech two weeks ago, in which he said he would be prepared to join a non-socialist alliance.

The fears of the three parties was that if agreement was not reached now, Mr Willoch's minority administration might be defeated in the budget debate in November, paving the way for a new Labour government.

The agreement expected to be announced today will be in principle only. Bargaining over the distribution of Cabinet posts is expected to continue for another two weeks.

## UN concern at pirate attacks on boat people

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

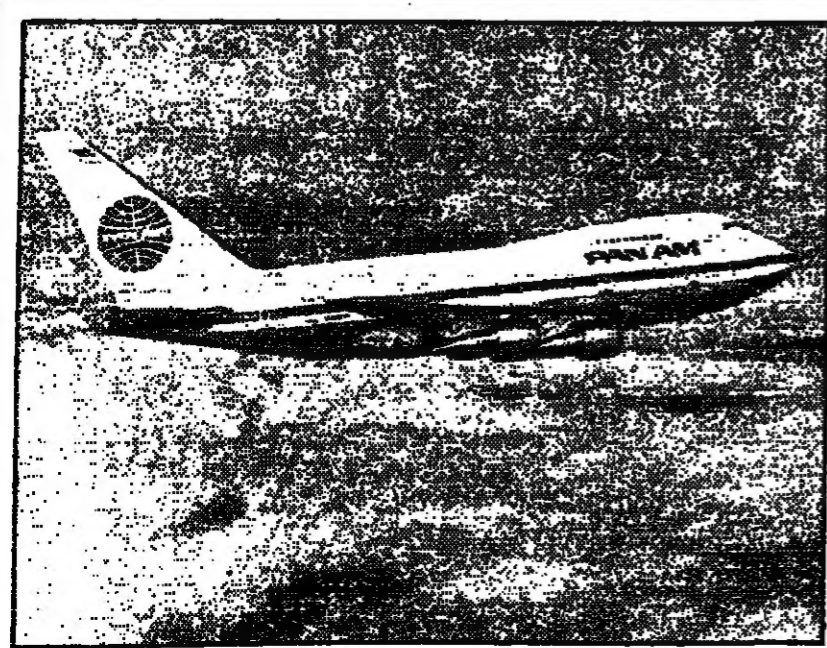
An abrupt increase in pirate attacks on Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea has alarmed the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

At least 41 people have been killed, 25 women raped and another 21 kidnapped in the past four weeks. Of 14 boats which sailed for Thailand, with 860 on board, 12 were attacked.

The sole survivor from one boat, a girl, Tran Thi Kim Ngoc, aged 15, who reached safety after being abducted, said she saw another girl killed because she resisted rape. Some 16 people were left abandoned on their sinking vessel, which had been repeatedly rammed.

Four men who were pulled out of the sea by fishermen and put ashore at Kra Island refugee camp said they survived because they were clubbed and thrown overboard. Twelve others were clubbed and stabbed to death and a similar number left to drown when their boat sank "in a sea full of blood to the screams and shouts of men, women and children".

Mr Willoch: Wants a six-year deal.



# Pan Am 103. The last New York flight of the day, at 7pm.

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دور الرحيل

## European planemakers suffer setback as Spain buys US Hornets

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid

Spain is to purchase 72 F18A Hornets from the United States as the Air Force's new advanced combat aircraft, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, announced here yesterday.

The decision, only 24 hours before the final deadline for signing, was the final blow to hopes that the Tornado, the European contender built by Britain, West Germany and Italy, would be chosen in preference to the McDonnell Douglas fighter-bomber.

Orders for British Aerospace, partners in the Panavia consortium, and particularly for Rolls-Royce RB 199 engines, would have meant extra jobs in Lancashire.

If Spain had taken the so-called European option, it would also have helped the consortium to bridge the gap it faces before turning to the next project, the Agile combat aircraft (ACA).

But Señor González's decision will make things easier for him in what looks like a politically difficult visit to Washington next month. The Cabinet left him to make up his own mind last week, as lobbying by the rival manufacturers reached a climax.

The decision also disappointed the Spanish Air Force, which last week insisted that 84 Hornets were the absolute



Señor González announcing his choice yesterday.

minimum for maintaining Spain's air defences in place of the aging American-made Phantoms and F5s.

Lieutenant-General Emilio García, the Air Force commander, described yesterday as a "day of sorrow" for the Air Force. Five years ago, when the Air Force launched the replacement programme, it asked for exactly double the number of aircraft that the socialist Government has approved. The Prime Minister had emphasised that buying only 72

aircraft would save the exchequer some £250m at a time of economic crisis.

Señor González did not disclose the precise revised cost of the F18A deal, which was originally priced at \$3,000m (£1,875m) when the previous Government took a first option last July. The last reported offer from McDonnell Douglas was \$1,822m for 84 aircraft. The rest of the money was to be spent on training and maintenance.

The first Hornets are expected to arrive in 1986, and will serve alongside Spain's 72 Mirage F1s, whose delivery France completed last year.

When the Socialists took office last December they ordered reconsideration of the deal, and a battle began to bring compensating industrial cooperation from the rival bidders. The Government claimed yesterday that the final McDonnell Douglas offer gave Spain more jobs.

Speaking before leaving for a visit to Latin America, Señor González ruled out any devaluation of the peso. There had been speculation that such a move was possible once his Government had got the municipal elections out of the way. The Prime Minister also told an international businessmen's conference that his Government had no intention of nationalizing industries as a way out of the crisis.

## Pretoria admits defection of officer

From Michael Horvath  
Johannesburg

A young white member of the South African Defence Force has deserted and crossed the border into black-ruled Mozambique. According to the Mozambique authorities, he has applied for political asylum.

The official Mozambique news agency, AINA, reported that Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, aged 24 and born in West Germany, abandoned his car near the border on Friday night, climbed over the fence and was picked up the next morning by a Mozambique border patrol.

A statement issued yesterday by the South African Army confirmed that an officer going by this name had gone absent without leave last Friday. It said he had been serving in a temporary capacity as a medic in the medical corps since December.

Confirmation of his appointment, according to the statement, had been subject to his obtaining South African citizenship and completing a probationary period of 12 months. He had acquired citizenship, but his military status had not changed. During his short period of service, the statement said, Lieutenant Eckert had found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline, and had been "placed under the control



Lieutenant Eckert: An act of protest against the white minority regime.

and supervision of other qualified nursing staff.

The Mozambique said the Lieutenant Eckert had told them he had deserted because of "the nature of the South African regime". He also wanted to show that there were whites in the Army "who are against the minority regime".

● MAPUTO: Two rounds of heavy anti-aircraft fire rumbled through the Mozambique capital yesterday afternoon, hitting a small, unidentified aircraft over

Maputo Bay according to eyewitnesses, AFP reports. Some eyewitnesses said the aircraft was a jet fighter but no one could provide any further identification.

The aircraft began trailing smoke and spiralled downward, heading north-east out of the bay.

It was believed to have crashed into the Indian Ocean off Costa do Sol beach, six miles from the centre of the capital. There has been no official comment on the incident.

## 'P2' casts shadow over Italian election

From John Earle, Rome

The secret, and officially banned Masonic lodge P2 is casting its shadow over the campaign for the Italian general election on June 26.

Signorina Tina Anselmi, chairman of the parliamentary commission of investigation whose work has been suspended because of the dissolution, has given warning that it is still alive and powerful.

The Christian Democratic Party has, in fact, accepted as candidates five politicians on the list of the lodge's 953 members, publication of which caused the fall of Signor Arnaldo Forlani's government two years ago.

"P2 is by no means dead," Signorina Anselmi said in an interview published yesterday in the weekly magazine *Panorama*. "It still has power. It is working in the institutions. It is moving in society. It has money, means and instruments still at its disposal," she said.

The Venerable Grand Master, Signor Licio Gelli, has been in prison in Geneva since last year pending consideration of an Italian extradition request.

But Signorina Anselmi, a 56-year-old Christian Democrat on the party's left wing, said that P2 still had fully operative power centres in South America. It was also still able to condition, at least in part, Italian political life.

She understood that party leaders were in a difficult position over candidates for this election, because they did not have the information and documentation about P2's activities possessed by the commission. The commission members, moreover, were bound by secrecy.

She did not comment directly on the five candidates accepted by her party for the Chamber of Deputies, of whom the most prominent is Signor Franco Foschi, a former minister of labour (P2 membership No 1913).

The others are Gianni Ceroni (No 2141), Vito Napoli (No 2170), Sergio Pezzatti (No 1631) and Publio Fiori (No 1878).

## Left holds San Marino

From Our Correspondent, Rome

The left-wing coalition in San Marino maintained its hold in the pocket-sized Adriatic republic in Sunday's general election, increasing its strength from 31 to 32 in the 60-member chamber.

Among the coalition partners, however, the Communists lost one seat, down from 16 to 15, while the two socialist parties each gained one, the San Marino Socialists up from eight to nine, and the United Socialists from seven to eight.

The Christian Democrats remain the strongest single party, with just over 42 per cent of the votes cast and 26 seats (unchanged).

## Strife-torn Kashmir visited by Gandhi

Delhi (Reuters) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, opened a three-day campaign tour yesterday in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir where, latest estimates said, 1,000 people were injured in pre-election clashes on Sunday.

The violence erupted between supporters of rival parties for next Sunday's state election, including the ruling National Conference Party and Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I).

Mrs Gandhi, addressing election meetings in the southern Jammu region of the frontier state alleged that people were being threatened with dire consequences if votes were not polled for the National Conference, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The violence, in which rival groups used knives and throw stones, broke out as a convoy of lorries and buses carrying National Conference supporters drove through several villages in the Kashmir valley.

In one township there was an exchange of gunfire between two groups, and there were reports of vehicles being burnt and shops and houses looted.

The National Conference is led by the Chief Minister, Mr Farooq Abdullah, son of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, "The Lion of Kashmir", who died last September. The Sheikh Abdullah dominated Kashmiri politics for 30 years and his memory and political legacy are big obstacles to the Gandhi party in its attempt to capture power in the state.

● India-Pakistan links: The continuing improvement of relations between India and Pakistan will be marked tomorrow by a visit to Islamabad by Mr P. V. Narsimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, Michael Hamlyn writes.

The visit is the first in the series of discussions to take place under the auspices of the newly-formed Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission.

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ratepayer. And from people's savings. And from pension funds.

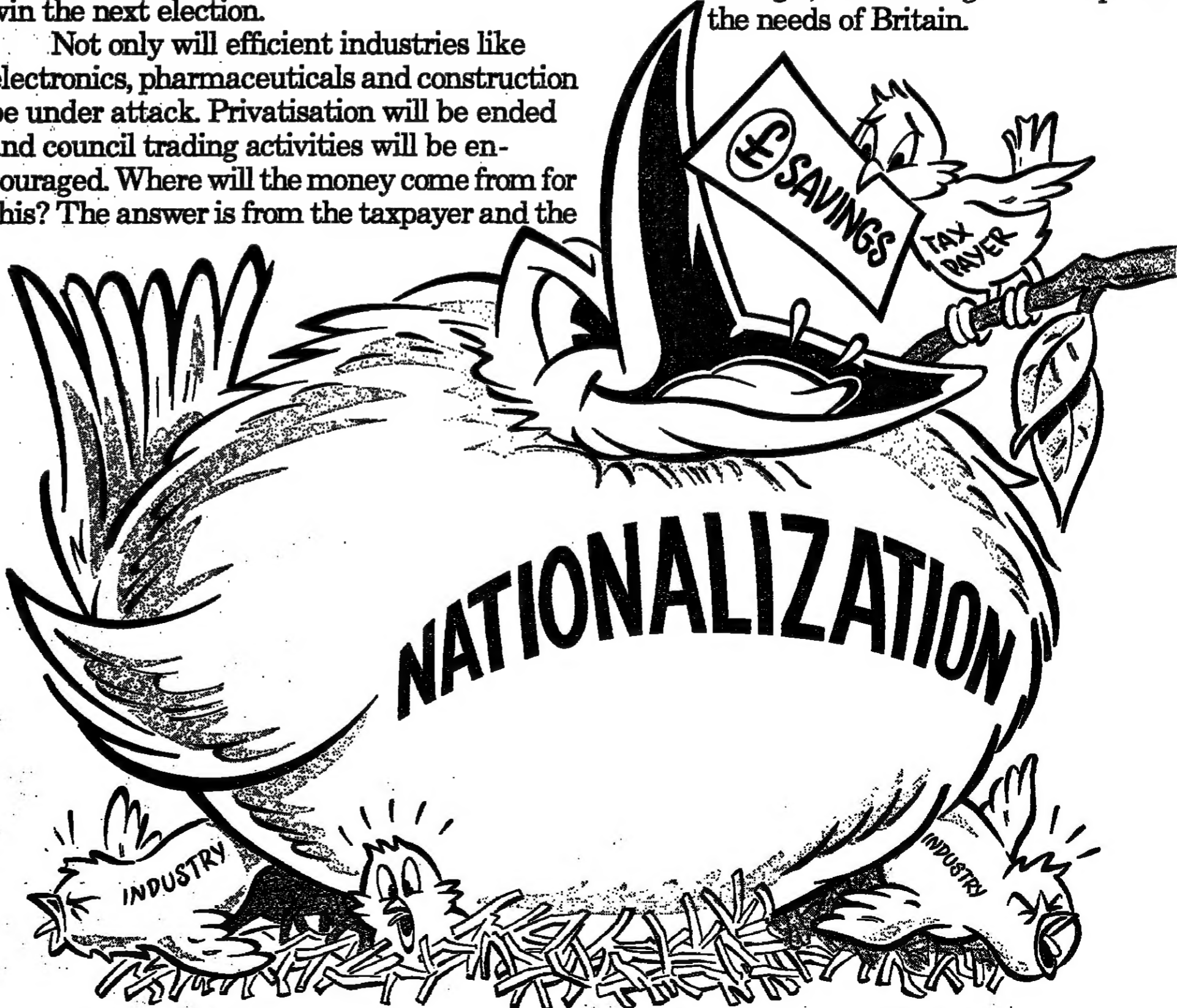
And private industry will be starved of investment capital.

Where, then, will be our hopes for economic recovery?

Twenty-six miles from Dover lies an answer. The French swept a Socialist government into power with policies of nationalization. They are paying for it dearly now.

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## Prisoners of conscience



## Taiwan: Wei Ting-chao

By Caroline Moorehead

Wei Ting-chao, editor of a banned political magazine *Formosa*, is serving six years in prison for "inciting a group of persons to commit or threaten violence".

He was arrested in December 1979, when a demonstration organized by the magazine's executive to celebrate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights degenerated into violent clashes.

Mr Wei was forbidden to see a lawyer until after being formally charged. His trial, together with 32 others, was in open court. In each case, the prosecution's principal evidence consisted of alleged confessions made during interrogation before formal charges were laid.

All but one of the defendants denied the confessions in court, maintaining they had been obtained by torture. They rejected the prosecution's claim that the incident was part of a plot to overthrow the Government.

Mr Wei, aged 46, is married and has one child. This is his third prison sentence. He spent the years between 1964 and 1968, and again between 1971 and 1976, in jail on political grounds.



Mr Wei: Confession obtained by torture.

## Air base guards 'asleep'

From Stephen Taylor  
Harare

Dog handlers responsible for patrolling the area where 13 Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft were sabotaged last year were sometimes found asleep on duty, and on occasion failed to report for work after being paid, the High Court was told yesterday.

The testimony was given by Squadron Leader John Neube, a leading prosecution witness. He was being cross-examined by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, appearing for six Air Force officers charged with aiding the sabotage at Thornhill air base last July 23.

The witness also agreed with Mr Ognall's suggestion that Wing Commander John Cox, one of the accused, who was in charge of the Air Force regiment, had made active efforts in the year before the sabotage to improve security and the training of security personnel.

In his evidence, Squadron Leader Neube, the officer commanding 202 Squadron at Thornhill, said he had been concerned about a reduction in available security manpower as individuals were frequently being sent on courses.

The six officers appeared in court yesterday in civilian dress, in spite of a regulation published in Friday's government Gazette requiring prisoners to wear prison uniform.

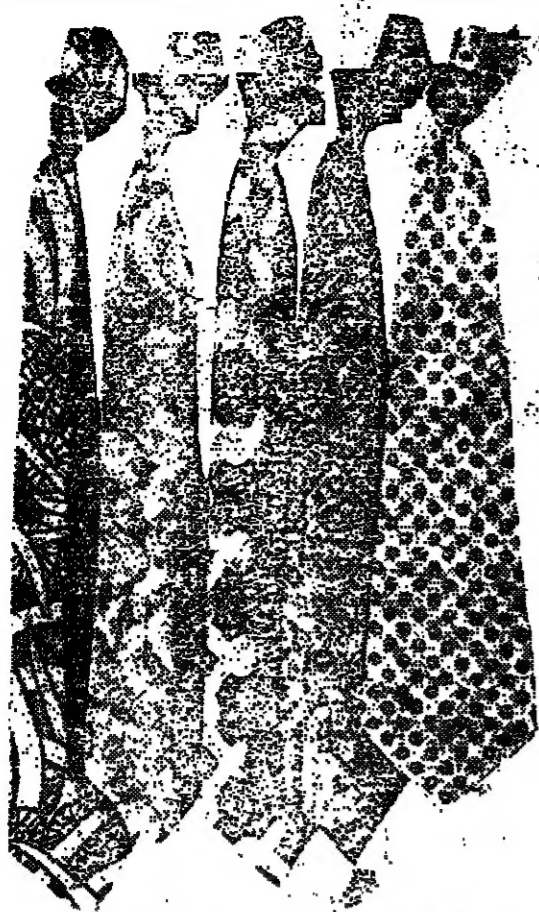
The new regulation also prohibits the wearing of security forces uniforms by accused. When the officers first appeared in court on May 23 they wore Air Force uniforms but were later forced to change into civilian suits.

Yesterday's session was adjourned early to enable the Ministry of Defence to produce Air Force documents which have so far been withheld from the defence.

## White couple murdered

Harare - Police confirmed yesterday that a white Zimbabwean farmer and his wife were shot dead at the weekend, Stephen Taylor writes. The couple were not officially identified but are understood to be Barry and Diana Brooke, who were murdered at their farm near Glendale, about 40 miles north of Harare.

## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

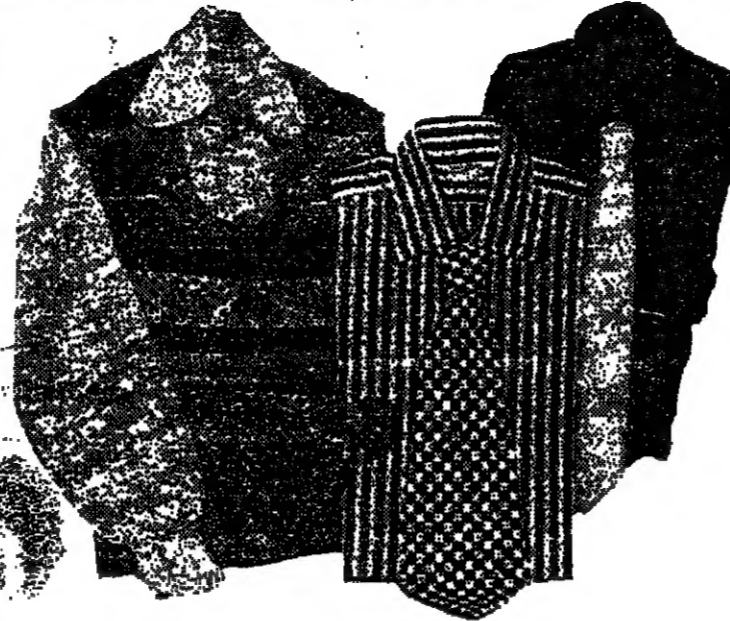


The Sixties encapsulated as neckwear. The display of ties includes Mr Fish (left) and Turnbull and Asser.

Decorative hair combs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when hair ornaments were jewelry.



ABOVE Embroidered court dress of 1860. The underskirt was completely restored by the Conservation Department, and was mounted on the dummy by



ABOVE Giving costume a human dimension, Sir Roy Strong, Director of V&A, with a dummy, banker Thomas Coutts, wearing 1810 black suit and plush hat. The mannequin figures are mounted by Alex Hart.

LEFT Interior designer David Milner contributed to this collection of menswear mounted by Peter Griffin.

RIGHT The hatpin as an art form, from a display of Victorian and Edwardian pins.



Photographs: Sarah Karada

## Stripping off for dressing up

It is a romantic but in a very real sense, it is pure and direct, done with great style and restraint.

On June 8, the Victoria and Albert Museum, of which Sir Roy is director, opens its Dress Collection to the public. It has taken five years to shore up a collapsing roof and refurbish the magnificent collection.

Now, under a vaulted dome, painted in creamy capuccino, are the "pure and direct" windows of a neutral world of beige paint and carpet. Nothing is Barry Mazur's arrangement of "Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing" detracts from the clothes themselves. Not a single button-back Victorian chair, dark oak Jacobean chest, gilded Rococo mirror or Art Deco lamp set the scene for the clothes.

"Everything has been stripped away," says Sir Roy. "Dress is the sculpture of fabric on the human body. It has an aesthetic value. We are not trying to present it as part of an illustrated book or as the social history of Jane Austen's world."

He emphasizes the quality of the exhibits, the "untold labour" in the restoration of two eighteenth-century Mantua dresses with their

ridiculously wide two-dimensional skirts stiff with embroidery. He also underlines the real innovation of this collection: the use of dummies, exactly proportioned to fit the garment on display, instead of pinning and folding the clothes to the dummies. The result is to undermine the myths and preconceptions of our half knowledge. Here is a group of Victorians with a flowing dowager in bombastic silhouette and an even taller male by her side. By contrast, the males of our own well-fed age seem small.

The scholarship behind the exhibition is meticulous. Hours, upon hours have been spent on restoration by Sheila Landi and her team. Although I found the head of a dummy, a task of re-moulding the head of a dummy with polyfill to get the correct 1920s silhouette. "The idea that unites the textile department is a deep loathing of what is being done at the Metropolitan Museum in New York," says Roy Strong. "We are all totally opposed to Diana Vreeland's degradation of fashion. Instead of exulting in technique, she debases it."

The Metropolitan's Costume Institute has turned its exhibitions into social events and crowd pullers,

under the guidance of the autocratic and eccentric Mrs Vreeland, ex-editor of American Vogue, New York socialite and a *manière* *sacré* of the fashion world. Her style is to create the mood of a period with dash and verve, even if it means cutting two inches off an eighteenth-century petticoat or adding unauthentic gloves. The international museum world criticizes her for lack of scholarship.

The V & A's Dress Collection is designed to be the antithesis of Vreeland's. The metalwork department has loaned jewelry; accessories are in period or laboriously copied from originals. The costumes have all been restored, as far as is possible to their original conception.

"With the Mantua dresses, the reconstruction was like an archaeological dig," says Madeleine Ginsburg, assistant keeper textiles and dress.

"We went through seven different seam lines to find the earliest and most credible."

The director admits that the basic design decision, to display the costumes as works of art, was a difficult one. He was inspired by a Japanese exhibition which showed clothes as sculptures against completely anonymous heads. He says: "I asked myself what costume has to do in the present time. How do we need to see it now? The idea should be not to confuse the public. This display is anti-camp, anti-dramatic, anti-theatre. Whether it will succeed or not, remains to be seen."

I shall make my own judgment on the Dress Collection, when I see the finished exhibition, complete with

accessories and lighting, although this will necessarily be low level to conserve the costumes. "I only hope it doesn't look dingy," says Roy Strong.

The greatest shock to me at my preview was not the lack of clutter, which I welcome because it has become a cliché of costume display over the last decade. It is the ghostly effect of no make-up and the wigs, all authentic in style but a uniform shade of pallid grey. Although small displays effectively show changing styles in accessories, from hair ornaments, to fans, to evening bags, to hankies and ties, the changing face is also a part of fashion history.

If there are doubters within the department, I did not meet them. Roy Strong praises the "superb human effort" of the team. The Keeper of Textiles, Santina Levy affirms the director's message. "I

personally am keen to see dress as a work of art, as much as sculpture or ceramics," she says. "I hate the idea that you have got to sell it by turning it into a spectacle." The costumes often speak vividly for themselves, like Mr Burdett-Coutts's pompous woolly dressing gown, mirrored to look like the emine, part of the strong collection of men's clothes displayed with style and freshness.

The idea of emphasizing the natural body shapes of the wearer is illuminating when it comes to twentieth-century fashion, for you then see how great design can restructure our proportions.

Dior's curved New Look, sculpted as white jacket with black skirt, points up the contrast with the angular austerity suits. The twentieth-century dress keeper, Valerie Mendes, sees the same contrast between the "softness of the 1970s" and the hard-edged preceding decade. Indeed there is nothing more extraordinary in the exhibition than the encapsulated 1960s. There, bent back at an odd angle (and looking like creatures from another planet) are five figures: Yves Saint Laurent's Mondrian dress sliced into squares, Mary Quant's quintessential mini shift, Pierre Cardin's space age splash of scarlet, Ungaro's skinny slither of lime green with

blue, and a Courrèges' youthquake dress in pure white with a midriff fringe of daisies.

Sir Roy says he wants to make visitors think about technique, about how clothes are made. "I am appalled when I see fashion students in the museum with copies of 1950s Vogue, tracing the designs," he says. A small display of sewing machine and pattern suggests the questions that spring to mind when you see the seams scored into the back of a Digby Morton pebble tweed suit or Madame Vionnet's wool jersey cut on the bias in dove grey.

The entrance area is devoted to the first of the special exhibitions: Valerie Mendes's exploration of the Little Black Dress. That seems an unfair description of some of the grand gowns including an archetypal 1950s Balmain dance dress, an extraordinarily constructed Dior creation, and the purism of Jean Muir's jersey. The public would like constant changes to feed the imagination. But that is impossible according to the director. "It is more more complicated to alter a display of dresses," he says with feeling. "than to move a statue by Bernini".

## Costume exhibitions

THE VICTORIA & ALBERT DRESS COLLECTION, Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing, at the V & A Museum from Wednesday, 8th June. Closed Fridays.

GALLERY OF FASHION, The Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham from Tuesday, 7th June. Thirty costumes displayed in historical settings. Closed Mondays.

SHAMBELLIE HOUSE, New Abbey, Dumfries, 28th May to 25th September. Special Exhibition, The Rise and Fall of the Sleeve: Fashion in Britain 1825-1840. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday.

FABRIC OF SOCIETY: A celebration of the golden age of printed cotton 1770-1870. A collaboration between Laura Ashley and the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Hall, Manchester. A theatrical performance on Wednesday and Thursday 22nd and 23rd June at 7.30. Tickets at £4 and £5 from the Royal Northern College of Music, Box Office, All Saints, Manchester M13 9RD.

Drawings: John Babbage

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Left: Front-to-back cardigan is worth a second look. Go for a slim silhouette and wear it with the new knee-skimming straight skirt and a wide waist-cinching belt. Available in red, black, white, sand and blue cotton interlock. £18 by Zwei from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Syboe, Colchester. Room at the Top, Newcastle on Tyne



Left: The versatile V-neck sweater takes you through the day and out on warm summer nights. Flat hair back or pin it up. Crunchy cotton/acrylic sweater by Strling Cooper in pastel pink, lemon and blue. £16.95 from Fenwicks, New Bond Street, W1.



Right: Originality is the name of the hand-knit game. Clever cabled cotton vest has a 'laddered' back and comes in sunshine-bright colours like canary yellow, jaffa orange and bright white. By Artwork, £54 from Cream of Leeds and mail order from Artwork, The Warehouse, 103 Bermondsey Street, SE1, p & p £1.50.

## Back is beautiful

A golden hair is going to be the most important fashion accessory this summer. For the low-backed tops that have swung into style need a brown back for a great exit line. Young girls are already borrowing daddy's classic V-necked sweaters - and wearing them back to front. The same sloppy shapes are now coming up as T-shirts, often with bold

buttons to emphasize that back is beautiful. Another fresh view is the ladder back, that leaves well-tanned flesh peeking through the gaps. Indispensable to this new glamour is the low-backed bra, like the French Lise Charmel of Lovable's white lace, both at Fenwicks.

Assistant: Christine Painot

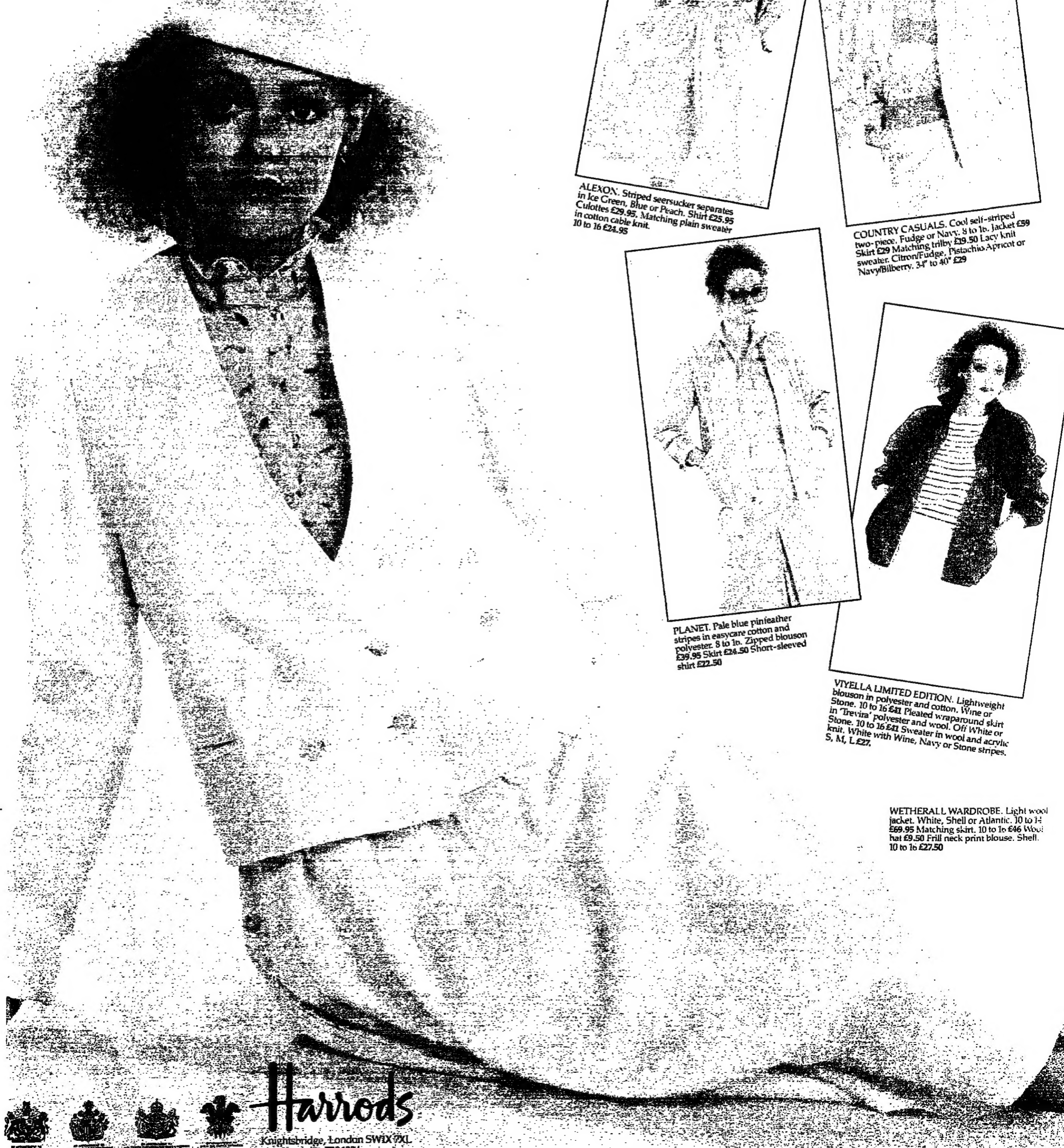
سكرا من الشغل

# Introducing Harrods new Co-ordinates Room

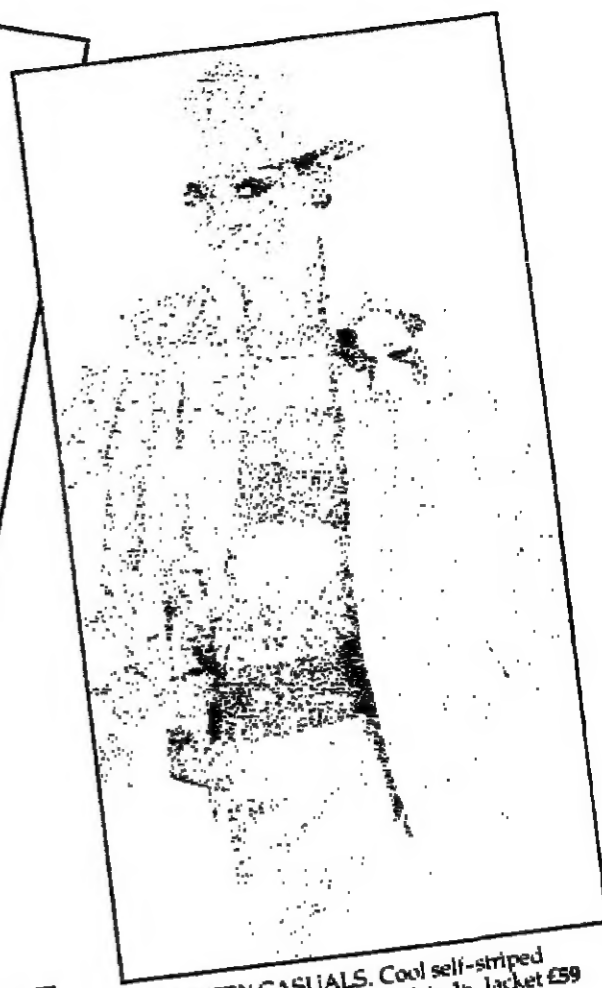
There's a great new get-together at Harrods. The Co-ordinates Room. The scintillating department we've just opened on our fashion floor. Five favourite names from the British fashion scene - Alexon, Country Casuals, Planet, Viyella Limited Edition, Wetherall Wardrobe. Five stunning collections in classic designs and beautiful

fabrics, each cleverly colour-co-ordinated. All together in one Room. The Room where you'll discover the look that's right for you now. The look you'll still be in love with next year. And the year after.

The Co-ordinates Room. First Floor. Personal shoppers only.



ALEXON. Striped seersucker separates in Ice Green, Blue or Peach. Shirt £25.95 Culottes £29.95. Matching plain sweater in cotton cable knit. 10 to 16 £24.95



COUNTRY CASUALS. Cool self-striped two-piece. Fudge or Navy. 8 to 16. Jacket £39 Skirt £29 Matching trilby £19.50 Lacy knit sweater. Citron/Fudge, Pistachio. Apricot or Navy/Bilberry. 34" to 40" £29

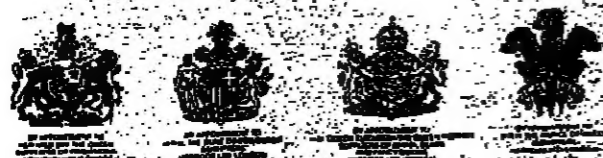


PLANET. Pale blue pinfeather stripes in easycare cotton and polyester. 8 to 16. Zipped blouson £39.95 Skirt £24.50 Short-sleeved shirt £22.50



VIYELLA LIMITED EDITION. Lightweight blouson in polyester and cotton. Lightweight Stone. 10 to 16 £21 Pleated wraparound skirt in "Trevira" polyester and wool. Off White or Stone. 10 to 16 £21 Sweater in wool and acrylic knit. White with Wine, Navy or Stone stripes. S, M, L £27.

WETHERALL WARDROBE. Light wool jacket. White, Shell or Atlantic. 10 to 14 £69.95 Matching skirt. 10 to 16 £46 Wool hat £9.50 Frill neck print blouse. Shell. 10 to 16 £27.50



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## SPECTRUM

# John Barry reveals the secrets of the superpower talks on European nuclear missiles

## Geneva behind closed doors

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating over the stationing of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe since November 1981. They are stalemated. This series discloses the reasons why

“Comrade Nitze, I will tell you a story.” It was the morning of December 1, 1981, the first working session of the superpower negotiations to limit, perhaps even abolish, a new generation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet and American delegations faced each other down length of the polished table in the penthouse of the United States mission in Geneva. Through the wide windows, the wintry sunlight gleamed on the lake and, beyond, the breath-catching view of Mont Blanc. At the centre of the table, the head of the Soviet team, Yuli Kvitsinsky, had decided to open proceedings by telling his American counterpart, Paul Nitze, a Russian joke.

“A bear was travelling on a train one day. And he noticed, hopping along the corridor outside his compartment, a rabbit. The rabbit was looking very worried. So the bear said: ‘What’s the matter, rabbit?’

“I am sure the inspector is coming,” said the rabbit. “But I don’t have a ticket.”

“Never mind,” said the bear. “Climb on to this seat next to me, and I’ll protect you.”

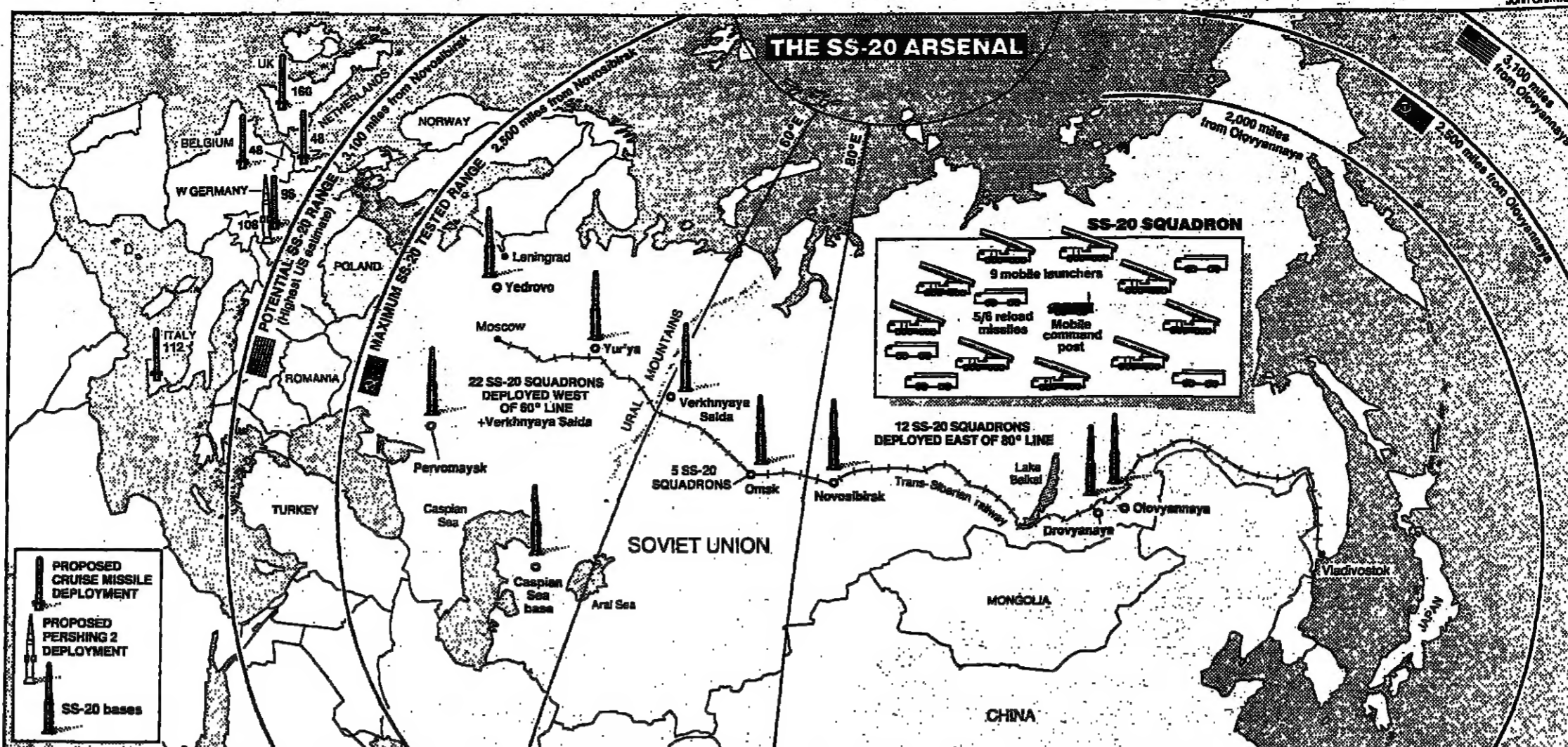
The rabbit looked dubious; but he finally decided to accept the bear’s offer, so he hopped on to the seat and settled down. But not for long...

As they listened to the story, the American delegation mentally recalled what they knew of the personalities behind the Slav faces staring across at them. There was General Yuri Lebedev, the representative of the Soviet General Staff; the technical expert, one of only two or three on the Soviet team who knew the real figures about their weapons production and performance. Beside him, Lem Masterkov from the Foreign Ministry; the diplomat who knew how to probe, with exquisite politeness, for cracks between the United States and its European allies. In the next seat, another Foreign Ministry man, Valeri Popov; a wizard with words, the man who would draft virtually all the Soviet documents presented in the talks. And then the “advisers and experts”, two of them the inevitable KGB men: Pavlichenko, masquerading as the representative of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Kardashev, notionally from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And leading the whole team, a new face in the small world of Soviet arms negotiators, at 45 a mere youth by Soviet standards, the protégé of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko himself: Yuli Kvitsinsky. Telling a joke...

“But soon they heard the inspector coming down the corridor, and the rabbit got worried again. So the bear said: ‘I will tell you what we can do. I will hold you by your ears out of the carriage window, so the inspector cannot see you. Then, when he has gone, you can come in again.’

“The rabbit, by now really worried, agreed. So the bear picked him up by the ears” – and Kvitsinsky clenched his right fist – “and dangled him out of the window.”

“I came the inspector, and with his other hand the bear showed him his ticket. But the inspector was suspicious. ‘What have you got in that hand outside the window?’ he asked.



“Why,” said the bear – and here Kvitsinsky suddenly unclenched his fist and showed his empty palm – “Nothing.” Kvitsinsky smiled.

Across the table, Paul Nitze was surprised. A few minutes earlier, at the photo session for the world’s press, all had been cordial. Handshakes, smiles, banter. Now, behind closed doors, the Russians were at once spelling out the brutal reality. The Soviet view of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces negotiations – surely the message of Kvitsinsky’s “joke” – was that great powers abandon weaker allies when it suits them. The issue for the Soviets, Kvitsinsky seemed to be saying, was how rapidly the United States would realize that superpower relations demanded it abandon its commitment to equip western Europe with new missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20. What startled Nitze was not that the Soviets held this perception – it did not surprise him – but the apparent assumption that the United States would understand it and allow for it.

The anecdote proved an accurate prologue to the Geneva INF talks. Since that opening session, the two negotiating teams have met formally more than 70 times, and at more than

a score of informal encounters, from discreet lunch and dinner parties for two to a cheerily alcoholic boat trip round Lake Geneva by the massed delegations.

On the surface, the Geneva talks have witnessed great activity. It is an illusion. On the core issues, Geneva has made little progress. Serious negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States have barely begun. And the longer the talks drag on, the harder it is to believe there will ever be serious negotiation. For Yuli Kvitsinsky’s jolly anecdote accurately represents the Soviet position: between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

In bargaining terms at Geneva, that Soviet perception means this. The new weapons which Nato proposes to deploy at the end of 1983 – the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and the Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) – will be “strategic”. Why? Because they will hit the Soviet Union. But the Soviets’ own SS-20s are not “strategic”. Why not? Because they cannot hit the United States. The fact that they could devastate the territory of the United States’ allies in western Europe is, in Soviet eyes, irrelevant.

Between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

The dominating topic of the Geneva talks has been the SS-20: its numbers, basing and capabilities. But on this central topic, there is stalemate. The Soviet objectives at Geneva are simple. Moscow wants to preserve all its SS-20s. But it wants to eliminate from western Europe not only the prospect of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, but almost all the existing American long-range nuclear strike aircraft based in Europe too. Since there are now 351 SS-20s deployed, and the Soviets are negotiating on the basis of alleged balance, there are no small objectives. To see how their proposals at Geneva are designed to preserve their missiles, it is time to reveal the secrets of the SS-20 deployment.

When the American U-2 spy-plane flew on its first missions over the Soviet Union in late 1956, its CIA controllers had to answer a tough question. The Soviet Union is a vast continent; which parts of it should the U-2 photograph first? The answer was that target number one was to be suspected ICBM bases and testing sites, and the CIA thought it knew where they were: strung eastward along

the length of the trans-Siberian railway. The missiles were so heavy, and the distances so great, that rail flat-cars were the only way of getting the rockets to their launch-sites.

The Russians are creatures of habit and geography. A quarter of a century later, most of the SS-20 bases are to be found not too far from the same trans-Siberian tracks.

When the Soviets tabled at Geneva their draft treaty in May last year, at the start of the second round of talks, they proposed limiting nuclear missiles and aircraft within “Europe”. And they defined the eastern boundary of Europe as being the line of longitude 60 degrees east (At the same time, they said the boundary ran along the crest of the Ural mountains, which is not quite the same as 60 degrees; the confusion has not so far been cleared up.) Inside “Europe”, west of that 60 degree line, there are 22 SS-20 squadrons deployed: 198 launchers. Five of their base-complexes can be identified. They are at Yedrovo, not far from the main Moscow-Leningrad highway; Yurya, just north-west of the town of Kirov; Verkhnyaya Salda, which is part of the industrial complex round Sverdlovsk; Pervomaysk, north of the Black Sea; and at a site in the bleak desert east of the Caspian.

The Verkhnyaya Salda location probably explains why the Soviet definition of the eastern boundary of Europe, as presented at Geneva, is ambiguous. The site is just to the east of the 60 degree line, but might scrape into Europe if the hazier boundary of the Urals is taken instead. The Pervomaysk site is the newest location among the five. Until a year or so ago, Pervomaysk was one of two Soviet missile fields which together housed about 120 SS-11 intercontinental missiles targeted on Europe. As the SS-20s roll off the production line, and take over this role from the SS-11, the Pervomaysk silos have been abandoned and SS-20 launchers have apparently been moved in instead.

The Soviets have three SS-20 base-complexes deep in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. They are at Novosibirsk, and at two sites east of Lake Baikal, Drobnyanaya and Olovyannaya. Currently, 12 squadrons are housed at those sites; and there is evidence that more will soon arrive at Novosibirsk. From the Lake Baikal locations, the SS-20s could, on some estimates of their range, hit Manila in the Philippines. And it is presumably those squadrons which are targeted on Japan – a fact that explains the keen interest Tokyo is taking in the Geneva talks.

But it was the question of what targets the SS-20s could hit from the Novosibirsk site which produced one

of the more revealing remarks at Geneva. Acknowledging that, even withdrawn east of the 60 degree line, the SS-20s would still have the range to strike western Europe, the Soviets have proposed pulling them back further east still, behind the 80 degree line. In return, they demand not merely that almost all American longer-range nuclear weapons be withdrawn from Europe, but also that American aircraft-carriers with nuclear-capable aircraft aboard should be banned from the Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic.

In reality, regional limits of the sort the Soviets propose are impractical, because the SS-20 is so mobile. In a crisis, what is to prevent Moscow from moving its SS-20s westward once more? But, to explore the proposal, the American team plotted the reach of the SS-20 from its Novosibirsk site – which, being just east of the 80 degree line, would not be dismantled.

There is dispute in Washington over the SS-20’s maximum potential range. The CIA puts it at 2,750 miles; the Pentagon’s own Defence Intelligence Agency estimates 3,100 miles. The latter figure seems to envisage very considerable future development of the SS-20; and it is unclear what weight of warhead the DIA thinks the SS-20 could ever carry that far, and with what accuracy. For bargaining purposes at Geneva, however, the United States has adopted this higher figure. Even on the CIA’s lower estimate, though, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit targets on Nato’s flanks in Norway and Turkey.

When Nitze pointed this out, Kvitsinsky made two responses. His considered reply was that the SS-20’s true range was little more than 2,500 miles – which is, in fact, as far as it has ever been test-fired. With that range, he said, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit no part of Nato. (Though, as our map shows, that still seems to be incorrect.)

But it was Kvitsinsky’s first response to Nitze’s challenge which arrested those who heard it. He listened to Nitze explaining why, in the United States view, targets in Norway were still at risk. Then he shrugged. “So why should you worry?” he said, “if we kill a few reindeer?”

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### TOMORROW

What passed between Nitze and Kvitsinsky when they take a ‘walk in the woods’



#### Paul Nitze

Aged 78; ex-investment banker and millionaire; director, policy planning staff, State Department 1950-53; Secretary of the Navy 1963-67; Deputy Secretary of Defence 1967-69; member, US delegation to Salt talks 1969-74; leader, US delegation to INF talks 1981.

#### Yuli Kvitsinsky

Aged 48; swift-rising protégé of Gromyko’s in Soviet foreign service; member of Soviet delegation to four-power talks in Berlin; member, Soviet delegation to Vienna force reduction talks; adviser to Soviet delegation at UN General Assembly; Soviet embassy, Bonn; head of Soviet delegation, INF talks, 1981.

### Talking heads

#### MORFOVER Miles Kingston

The Gazette was not always a frivolous paper and there are one or two serious headlines to be had.

“How Surgeon Died in Self-Experiment. Firm Hope of New Anaesthetic. Fatal Error in Locked Study.”

“Vast Crack Round the World. Scientist’s Startling Earthquake Theory. India Sliding North. Big Shock Predicted for This Year.”

This last was the Gazette’s exclusive report that a Russian scientist had explained what we know now to be the continental plates by the existence of a big fault round the world, caused by the earth’s cooling and shrinking. “German Scientist Accepts Theory,” said the Gazette with quiet satisfaction a few days later, though when you come to read the words of Professor Wanach of Potsdam his

message is rather more self-centred than one might expect. “He says he has hitherto heard nothing of the existence of a fault-line between America and Europe, but at any rate, he declares, Germany is well outside the danger zone.”

There is one oddly topical arts coverage on the same page. “Sea Battle Film at Balmoral. King and Queen Entertained... The famous film ‘The Battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands’ was shown at Balmoral Castle to the King and Queen and their guests yesterday. The film, which is now showing at the New Gallery Cinema, was made with the assistance of the Admiralty, who lent seven fully-manned battleships for the purpose. The producers were thus able to reconstruct the sea battles in a manner that has never before been possible; the

actual battle of the Falklands is a wonderful piece of cinema realism.”

There is more arts coverage under the heading: “Sex Play Not To Be Banned: Chief Constable of Cardiff Approves.” More inspection of the small print shows that the chief constable’s approval was somewhat mixed. “My personal opinion is that *The Fanatics* has suitably described the ideas the characters portray, though my views are virtually against the dialogue of the play. The artists are also excellent, though again in my view the moral of the play is brought down to the level of the farmland.”

Things were not quite so easy in London. “Censor Bans Passage from The Bible. Potphar’s Wife and Joseph. Quotation Cut Out of New Play...” The Censor has refused to allow a passage from the thirty-ninth chapter of Genesis, dealing with Joseph and Potphar’s wife to be read out on the stage. The author, Edgar C. Middleton, said he was astounded, though presumably not un-

happy with the publicity. Eight days later, in fact, the theatre pulled it off again. “‘Shock’ Pyjamas Altered. ‘No Cause for Offence’ in New Play...” The pyjamas worn by Miss Jeanne de Casalis in *Potphar’s Wife*, the new play at the Globe Theatre, which caused much comment on the first night, have been altered. “The lining of the tunic has been restored,” said Major Norman Loring, the producer.

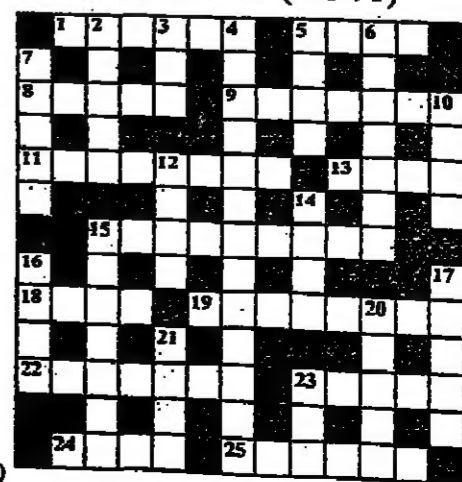
Having the Bible banned on stage may seem quite diluvian, but such things go on today. Earlier this year, the ASA banned an ad by Stone’s Ginger Wine which quoted *The Perfumed Garden* as being in favour of ginger as a mild aphrodisiac, even though the same extract had appeared freely in *The Sunday Times*. In fact, other bits from the *Westminster Gazette* of 1927 do seem depressingly topical...

“Liberal Revival – Two Candidates for Southampton.” But there we are back to the election, so there we must stop.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 71)

ACROSS  
1 Hearts surround (6)  
5 Sleeve end (4)  
8 King’s wife (5)  
9 Use up (7)  
11 Added substance (8)  
13 Glance at (4)  
15 Palsy (9)  
18 Diplomacy (4)  
19 Architecture (6)  
21 Confidential (7)  
23 Unwanted plants (5)  
24 Violent man (4)  
25 Angry speech (6)

DOWN  
2 Current text (5)  
3 Put on (3)  
4 Site clearance (13)  
6 Deal with (4)  
7 Equivalent (5)  
10 Volcano (4)  
12 Civil wrong (4)  
14 Oxford river (4)



#### SOLUTION TO No 70

ACROSS: 1 Synthesiser 9 Odalisque 10 Lance 17 Ivy 13 Dunk 16 About 25 Ensur 29 Atheism 30 Graven image  
DOWN: 2 Yeann 3 Pile 4 Tidi 5 Jilly 6 Eunoble 7 Lord’s Prayer 8 Deteronomy 12 Vassal 14 KGB 15 Rocco 19 Exposer 20 Bec 24 Lying 25 Derw 26 Gain 27 Sham

“Intuition of Women Over-Imprisoned. Usually Wrong. Expert Riddles Popular Ideas.”

“No” was given yesterday to the question: “Is the motor car displacing the piano as the great essential in modern life?”

“Controversy on the Origin of Man. Bishop asks for Ten Years Truce.”

“Girl in Boy’s Clothes Eludes Police. Night Escapade with Toy Pistol. ‘Don’t Let Father Know.’”

These are all stories from the *Westminster Gazette* of 1927, a second batch to distract your mind from the current general election. Of course, they are not the full stories, but the habit 56 years ago of stringing headlines together at the top of the column ensured that you knew, more or less the whole story, before you went any further.

Would you really want to know any more about the following? “Girl’s 52 Miles on Roller Skates. London-Brighton in 6½ Hours. I Could Have Done Ten More Miles.”

“Valid Marriages by Bogus Curate. Couples’ Anxiety Set at Rest.”

“The Unwanted Kiss. Little Girl’s ‘No’ to Mrs Baldwin.”

“Lady Astor Shut out of Paddock. Comedy at the St. Leger. ‘I’m Lord Astor’s Wife.’ Urgent Appeal to Policeman.”

“Mystery Visit of King Boris. Excites Interesting Speculation. Bulgaria’s Bachelor King on Tour.”

“Three Best Men. But the Bride Without Attendants.”

Well, one might want to know a little more about the last one. The explanation, though, is quite simple. The bridegroom had three best friends and didn’t want to hurt any of their feelings, so asked them all to attend him as best man. The one who actually takes part in the ceremony, said the groom, will have to be decided among them by the cut of a card. Luckily, he added somewhat mysteriously, they are all splendid bridge players.

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**FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.**

## THE TIMES DIARY

### Cannon effect

Did Dmitri Shostakovich have music on the brain? An extraordinary article by a Chinese neurosurgeon in next month's *Musical Times* suggests that he had a piece of shell shrapnel lodged deep inside his brain, and that as a result each time he leaned his head to the side he heard musical melodies - different each time - which he could use when composing. Moving his head back level immediately stopped the music. Dr. Dajue Wang claims to have had the story from the Soviet neurosurgeon whom Shostakovich consulted, and whose X-rays allegedly located the musical fragment in the temporal horn of the left ventricle. Shostakovich was in Leningrad during the siege. But there has previously been no mention of any injury. Dr. Ronald Henson, British neurologist consulted about Wang's story, says cautiously: "I would hesitate to affirm that it could not happen."

### Chew one poll

No shortage of idle Bank Holiday-makers to decipher veteran campaigner Bill Boaks from yesterday's headline, or to remind me that Shirley Williams jumbles beautifully into "I whirl aimlessly" and Harold Wilson into "Whose 'n old liar?" My special thanks go to those who offered to help me with Roy Jenkins, Margaret Cherry of Hampton-in-Arden suggested "Enjoys rink". Close, very close. On the whole I prefer the image conjured up by Trevor Wells of Matfield, Kent: a "jolly sinner."

### Looking forward

Labour would be looking for a dramatic improvement in the balance of payments if they were in charge of the show. Mervyn Wigram, at yesterday's press conference, told how the Arts Council backed the first production of *Look Back in Anger* at the Royal Court with £4,000. "Since then," he said, "over £9m in royalties has come back to this country from that play being performed around the world." One reason, perhaps, why in her quarrels with Margaret Thatcher has not had the Arts Council in her sights.

### Past master

Lord Shawcross, now 81 and a member of the SDP, says he is hoping for a Conservative victory. So he comes full circle. He became famous after the general election in 1945, when Labour had a majority of 146, for saying: "We are the masters now." What he actually said, because politicians are seldom so pithy, was: "We are the masters at the moment, but for a very long time to come." It was in the same period when Aneurin Bevan said the Tories were "lower than vermin" and Emanuel Shinwell declared: "The organized workers are our friends... as for the rest, they don't matter a tinker's cuss." It makes present election orators look and sound like Sunday school teachers.

Shame on the Savoy Hotel, the British Tourist Authority, and The New Yorker. Between them they have contrived an advertisement in the magazine showing the Savoy's port over water, the American and British flags, *The Stars and Stripes* are in good order, but the union flag is upside down.

BARRY FANTONI



### High jinks

Appropriately, because of his name's association with high houses, Victor Hochhauser's wife Lilian has arranged a sixtieth birthday concert for her husband in Europe's tallest building, the National Westminster Bank headquarters in the City. Rostropovich, the Russian cellist with whom Hochhauser has been closely associated for 30 years, will be playing on June 15 with the English Chamber Orchestra in the gilded ballroom over which the tower was built. It is the first time the hall has been used for a concert, but the Hochhausers say it is ideal. Proceeds will be going to the international Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem.

The Irish government, hostile critic of Britain's Falklands campaign last year, is to back an initiative to make the islands self-sufficient. Lord Na h-Eileanan Siar, the republic's peer authority, has agreed with a London consultancy to investigate the development of Falklands peat bogs. The Irish are world leaders in bog technology, having helped projects in Indonesia and Africa, and have used peat to power electricity generating stations. A Lord Na h-Eileanan spokesman says: "This has nothing to do with politics. It is purely a business arrangement."

PHS

# Emperor Nyerere, King Obote

Uganda has suffered continued bloodshed and economic hardship since Idi Amin was ousted four years ago. Godfrey Binaisa, who succeeded him before he too was deposed, blames his country's plight on the ambitions of its socialist neighbour



The chances of building a prosperous Uganda have been blighted by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, working in close cooperation with Milton Obote, the President of Uganda. Nyerere's ambition for political domination of the entire East and Central African region is well known. To achieve this he has a special strategy. From time to time he has inflicted damage upon a neighbour's economy, as when he closed his border with Kenya more than four years ago. And if neither Nyerere nor Obote actually hatched the August 1982 coup plot in Kenya, they certainly hoped it would succeed.

Both Nyerere and Obote have always looked enviously at Kenya, whose well-being depends in no small measure on neighbourly, mutually beneficial relations with Uganda. It is a matter for regret, however, that there is no sign of such a relationship so long as Nyerere remains the senior partner of the Nyerere/Obote axis.

Nyerere's own socialist colossus is now crumbling around him, exposing all the weaknesses and wickednesses of the Tanzanian system. Out of sheer panic he has closed all borders with his neighbours, and arrested thousands of Africans and several hundred Tanzanians of Asian origin, on the pretext that they are responsible for bringing his economy to grief. He accuses them of *magendo* (smuggling). I know of a Kikuyu hotelier in Tanzania recently arrested for hoarding because three bags of sugar were found on his hotel premises.

In pursuit of his mirage of socialism, Nyerere has forced unwilling peasants into collective villages where there is no incentive of any description. The total effect has ground the economy to a halt. The man in the street describes this system as *Maji ya Uma*, which means that all money

and property belong to the public. Why should one have to work? Let the government that put all money and property into the hands of the public provide for everybody.

*Mwadini* - the Teacher - as Nyerere is known to his humble subjects, has turned his country into one vast kindergarten where he carries out whatever social and economic experiments attract his fancy. Whether the idea of *ujamaa* has any merit or not, Nyerere always gets himself off the hook by his readiness to admit in public that his government has failed. But it is little short of amazing that the West continues pouring money into Nyerere's coffers. Tanzania is Africa's greatest per capita recipient of western aid.

The socialism that has flowed from Nyerere's Arusha Declaration of 1967 has resulted only in the nationalization of poverty. The main source of employment is the three public services: the ordinary civil service, the civil service of the party and the public corporations. This gives the President a vast reservoir of patronage. Virtually all worthwhile jobs flow from him. He also has an elaborate intelligence network with its attendant instruments of torture. Human rights are regularly violated. Nyerere is no

dedicated social democrat. If the environment is difficult, it is of his own making.

Milton Obote was the only Ugandan Nyerere trusted to make Uganda socialist on the Tanzanian model. He was the author of the Common Man's Charter, supposedly an improved version of Nyerere's own Arusha Declaration. Although Obote is not at present implementing all the provisions of the Charter because of political expediency, he has not renounced it. It is only a question of time before its chilling provisions are unleashed on Ugandans.

The elaborate machinery of the Ugandan police state has been resurrected, the instruments of torture put in place, all available former agents of the hated General Service, the equivalent of the KGB, have again been recruited. It chills the soul to note that Britain, with its team of military advisers, is assisting Obote in the training of his agents of torture. The West keeps Obote's economy afloat.

The two administrations that followed the downfall of Idi Amin were led by Professor Yusuf Lule and myself. During my 11 months in office, the legislative body decided to alter the provisions of the 1967 Constitution relating to the

president. Instead of allowing the ruling party to produce him as a conjurer produces a bird out of his hat, the president would have had to be elected by universal adult suffrage. This change could not be tolerated by Nyerere and Obote.

The Council through which I governed further decided that the first general election after the defeat of Amin would be held under the umbrella of the National Liberation Front and not under the old political parties. Our aim was to promote unity and avoid tribal or religious factionalism. Further, there was to be no limit to the number of candidates for the presidency or for membership of parliament.

Nyerere and Obote decided to remove me from office before the election. I was detained under house arrest in Entebbe and for eight months was guarded by about 80 Tanzanian soldiers - part of the force sent in to oust Amin - before I managed to flee the country and find refuge in Britain. The Military Commission which removed me tried to frame me with charges of corruption, although no steps were taken to substantiate the allegations. Nyerere had resented my acting as president of an independent sovereign state and not as a regional commissioner of a Tanzanian region, which Uganda became after Amin's defeat.

I understand that Nyerere has agreed to send another 10,000 Tanzanian troops to launch a final assault on the patriotic forces now fighting to liberate Uganda, perhaps on condition that Obote agrees to a merger with Tanzania on the model of Zanzibar's union with mainland Tanzania in 1964. At the end of the day Nyerere hopes to emerge as the undisputed, absolute Emperor of East Africa with Obote as one of his vassal kings.

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# Wearing down the runaway horse

JUNE 24 83

John  
Pardoe

Will this past weekend be looked back on as the point when the election campaign of 1983 took a decisive turn? Until now, the campaign has had many of the attributes of a one-horse race. This is not because the issues are of no intrinsic interest. It is simply that as elections become more and more dominated by opinion polls, the issues behind the polls are less and less discussed.

In the first election of 1974 this worked well enough for the Liberal Party. In the penultimate weekend of that campaign, the opinion polls started to show a rise in Liberal support. From then on the polls became the election issue. Daily press conferences were simply a running commentary on the rise in the Liberal poll. There was neither inclination, nor need, to talk about anything else. The polls rather than the politicians fought the campaign.

In this election there have been more polls than ever. But for the most part they have shown a boring consistency or magnificent stability, depending on your political point of view. In the 1979 election campaign, the Liberal polls stayed flat at around 7 to 8 per cent until the middle of the last full week. They then doubled to 14 per cent.

Was this past weekend the point at which take-off for the Alliance began? Let us first look at such evidence as there is from sources other than the polls.

It is generally agreed that Labour has just had the worst week's campaigning that any party has suffered in any election. Everything went wrong. The defence compromise came seriously unstuck. The Militant issue surfaced all over again. And Mr Foot's every appearance served only to heighten the image of a beleaguered and beaten leader. Reports from the front have indicated that even Labour's bed-rock vote is weakening.

On the Conservative side, Mrs Thatcher began to reveal tell-tale signs of megalomania. The press conference at which she gave her reasons for wanting a landslide majority was an astonishing affair. Nobody expects undue modesty from political leaders but her assertion that she needs a massive

majority in order to take over the personal leadership of the western world was not only ludicrous but just a little sinister. Perhaps she had had a bad night. If not, then last week must go down as the week when Bossy Boots became too big for her boots.

The Alliance started to defect definite signs of a campaign lift-off. Reports from the constituencies were very good, and all the leaders experienced increased interest and enthusiasm at their meetings and walkabouts. Perhaps more important, the Conservative campaign managers started to get edgy about the Alliance's performance. It was reported that Mr Cecil Parkinson, the chairman of the Conservative Party, was going to get Mr David Steel. One senior, but nameless, Tory campaign manager was reported as wishing that the Labour vote would go up a bit to fend off the Alliance challenge.

So what did the polls make of all this? Three of the four polls published this weekend showed an increase in Alliance support. The fourth showed support remaining steady. The average rating of these four polls rose from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. However, a more significant poll was carried out by Harris for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme. This was conducted in 20 seats where Liberals came first or second last time. In this poll, the Alliance vote rose from 28 per cent last week to 36 per cent this week. Such an improvement is far more than a statistical blip. It indicates that reports from the constituencies are not wrong.

It is now entirely possible that on polling day, the Alliance can overtake Labour in votes. What that will do in terms of seats is anyone's guess. If, however, by next weekend the Alliance has moved into second place in the opinion polls, Mrs Thatcher's runaway horse may start to look a little lame.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

# Putting democracy in its place

Many ardent believers in democracy are dismayed by the prospect of a landslide victory for Mrs Thatcher. They argue that a government needs strong opposition, in order to control and limit it, and in order to moderate its zeal. Without strong opposition, they fear, a government may be tempted to run riot.

At first sight, this is hardly a democratic argument. It seems to imply that, when the people are most united in their choice of government, then are they least likely to be governed well. The "people's choice" is to be trusted only when it is so much in conflict with itself as to be largely ineffective.

On further reflection, however, we can see that the belief in democratic elections as the sole ground of legitimate government can lead precisely to this paradoxical position. The paradox issues from two premises. First, good government is limited government. Second, both government and the force that limits it should be democratically elected. Hence the power of the government must be limited in the Commons, by pressures exerted through the elected representatives of the people.

The conclusion follows, but only one of the premises is true. It is true that good government is limited government. But it is not true that limitation ought to be exerted only in the Commons. For a variety of reasons, we tend to exaggerate both the power and the prestige of the Commons. We tend to ignore the extent to which it feeds off other institutions, without whose cooperation it could not function as a representative chamber. It matters very much that a great many of its members are ignorant, unintelligent and personally ambitious. It matters too that they are no longer drawn from a class which feels no need to use the Commons for the purposes of social gain. But these things - while deplorable in themselves - would matter far more were the House not subject to limiting pressures from institutions that are more civilized than itself.

Two such institutions are particularly important for our future. Both have legislative powers; both have dignities which support those powers, and which save them from the appearance of arbitrariness; and both have a representative function. One is the House of Lords, the other is the Judiciary. Neither has elected members, and their power depends precisely on that.

Causes that cannot be heard in the vulgar hubbub of the Commons may yet be heard in the Upper House. Individual grievances, for which the careerist politician has only half an ear, can be heard in court, and may find redress through a judicial process responsive to the call of natural justice. Common law judges, armed with the rules of equity, are also legislators. When statutes, hastily drafted and mindlessly applied, have driven the individual into a corner, he may yet call for judicial aid. The resulting judgment - as Lord Denning has most vividly illustrated - is more likely to remedy his grievance than any acts of the ignorant politicians who created it.

The Commons has, in recent years, shown itself jealous of all rival modes of representation. We therefore have reason to fear its power. A landslide victory for Labour would certainly be dangerous for the cause of limited government. The Labour Party seeks to abolish the House of Lords, and meanwhile it would surely do all in its power to remove its legislative powers. Moreover, the party has shown itself disposed belligerently to question judicial decisions whenever its legislative intentions are thwarted by the operations of natural justice. How

'The Conservative Party is prepared to recognize that there may be more wisdom in traditional institutions than meets the democratic eye, and that the urgent clamour of the hustings may not be the best expression of the political temper of the nation'

much more likely is this to be true when the party is increasingly influenced by people for whom judicial independence is a mere "bourgeois" ideal, to be overturned in the interests of a more "democratic" social order.

The present government has been willing to listen both to the Lords and to the judges. On several occasions it has introduced legislation which has been overturned in the Upper House. It has quietly accepted the result, without threatening to use the Iniquitous Parliament Act, to force the House of Commons powers which nullify its arrogance. Nor has this government shown the slightest tendency to put pressure on the judiciary, even though ministerial intentions have been thwarted more than once - and to the embarrassment of the minister in question - by the courts.

A landslide victory for the Conservatives in the Commons would therefore not be the anti-democratic disaster that many prophesy, for the very reason that the Conservative Party is, to this degree, anti-democratic. It is prepared to concede legislative and representative functions to offices that are not filled by democratic election. It is prepared to recognize that there may be more wisdom in traditional institutions than meets the democratic eye, and that the urgent clamour of the hustings may not be the best or most serious expression of the political temper of the nation.

During its second term of office, Mrs Thatcher's government must therefore devote itself to ensuring that a future House of Commons will not be able to enjoy the powers which - through its inbuilt tendency to mediocrity - it must inevitably desire.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

# Maclean, a dissident abroad

One of Britain's most notorious traitors fled in 1951 to Moscow, but even there his beliefs led him into dangerous company, as the Russian historian Roy Medvedev recalls



Solzhenitsyn, Yevtushenko and "Mark Petrovich Frazer" (Maclean): part of the intellectual salon-life in 1950s Moscow

I knew Donald Maclean not as an English aristocrat and highly placed official, nor as an intelligence agent, nor as a member of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow. I knew Maclean as part of that small but varied group of Moscow intellectuals which used to gather together in the mid-1950s. In such circles "Mark Petrovich Frazer", as he was known, was always a welcome guest. Maclean had many friends in Moscow, and those who knew him best always held him in the highest regard. They thought of him as a sincere man whose fate had been not only unusual, but also tragic.

In the Sixties in Moscow there were a number of homes where those united by similar opposition views could gather to discuss the kind of political and literary news you did not find in the newspapers. We organized evenings to listen to the songs of the dissident Alexander Galich and others, or the verses of young and - at that time - relatively unknown poets. At such salons one would meet writers like Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky, theatre directors such as Yuri Liubimov, artists like Ernst Neizvestny, historians such as Alexander Nekrich.

It was at one of these evenings that I first met Donald Maclean. I remember we had all assembled to hear the dissident poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya (now also known as one of the leading members of the new Russian emigration). But I owe my closer acquaintance with Maclean to the writer Semyon Kovnatsky. Better known under the pseudonym of Ernst Henry.

It was Henry who gave me valuable advice and material for my book on Stalin, and suggested I should show it to his friend Mark Frazer in other words, Donald Maclean. And it was from Henry that I learned something of Maclean's unusual fate.

I suppose that in his own society Maclean was what in Soviet terminology we now call a dissident. One who thinks differently, or a schismatic English society is even tolerant of dissenters. But Donald went further and became a spy, a Soviet agent, and that neither English, nor any other society, can forgive.

True, Maclean was not taught. He acted from conviction in everything he did and received not a single kopeck or cent for his intelligence work. But for an English court, that cannot be a justification.

### Korea: the directive that got to Mao

At first Donald's career was more than successful. He publicly dissociated himself from the communists, "came to his senses", and went to work for the Foreign Office. During the war he joined the Anglo-American Atomic Committee. Thanks to him and Kim Philby, Moscow knew if not all the technical details of America's atomic weapon, then at least the time scale involved. This is probably why when Truman told Stalin about the atomic bomb at Potsdam, the news appeared to make little impression on Stalin, much to Truman's surprise.

Maclean never told the details of his intelligence work. But he did speak on several occasions about historical events in which - as I understood it - he had played a particular role. These included the Korean war. As is well known, in the summer of 1950 North Korea

attacked the South, swiftly overran the opposition and occupied some 90 per cent of South Korea. Quite unexpectedly, President Truman ordered the landing of 50,000 American troops in the rear of the fighting. Within a day, the US Eighth Army had gone into the attack. Kim I-sen's forces found themselves cut off from the North, and the American-South Korean forces moved north toward the Korean-Chinese border. It seemed that the days of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea were numbered. Stalin turned to Mao Tse Tung and insisted on Chinese intervention. Mao hesitated, however, fearing that the United States would carry the war into Chinese territory and bomb Chinese cities, perhaps using atomic weapons.

Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, was in America at the time and with him was Donald Maclean, as head of the American section of the Foreign Office. Neither Attlee nor the Americans kept any secrets from Maclean. He managed to get a copy of the directive ordering General MacArthur "not to carry the war into Chinese territory under any circumstances", and not to use atomic weapons. Maclean passed this to Stalin, who passed it to Mao. The Chinese stopped wavered, and on October 25 a powerful force of "Chinese People's Volunteers" crossed the border and attacked the American-South Korean troops. It was three years before the war ended, with the establishment of the armistice line at the Thirty Eighth Parallel.

When he fled to Russia in 1951 after being warned by Kim Philby, Maclean discovered that real Soviet socialism was not at all what he had imagined it to be in the Thirties. At first he lived in the town of Kuibyshev, during the final years of the terrible Stalin tyranny. Maclean was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner for his services to the Soviet Union. He could equally well have been shot. In the Thirties dozens of Soviet intelligence agents, diplomats and Comintern agents were summoned to Moscow and executed on Stalin's orders. This was continuing, though on a lesser scale.

Yet, however disappointed he became with the reality of Soviet socialism, Maclean did not want to break with the ideas of socialism and communism in general. He did not want to accept the ideas and values of capitalism. He had no regrets about the past, and did not regret of his work for Soviet intelligence.

Naturally, when I heard about Maclean and his career I wanted to make his acquaintance and hear his opinion of my manuscript on Stalin. Before long I was talking the book to Maclean's flat, not far from the Kiev railway station in Moscow. It turned out to be large and good by Soviet

standards. A month later I was there again. Donald liked my work, and we discussed it at length.

I met Maclean several times after that. He offered to help me translate English texts, showed me books from his own library, and promised to help me should I ever decide to learn English. He also said he wanted to read a number of dissident manuscripts which at that time - with the flowering of *Samizdat*, or underground literature - were circulating in Moscow.

As far as I know Maclean did not seek out meetings with dissidents, but he did contribute financially to funds for the persecuted. In 1970 two people were arrested, both schoolgirls who had distributed leaflets produced by themselves. One of the girls, Irina Kaplun, was released, but the other, Olga Ioffe, was put in a psychiatric hospital. Maclean knew the girl's family. That summer there were elections to the Supreme Soviet, in which Maclean was entitled to vote as a Soviet citizen. He went to the polling station, took the voting slip and wrote on it: "As long as girls like Olga Ioffe are put in psychiatric hospitals, I cannot take part in the voting."

### Meeting place for the opposition-minded

Maclean was very pleased when his book, *British Foreign Policy after Suez*, was published in London under his real name. He began to decline to his friends and acquaintances that he was no longer Mark Petrovich Frazer, but Donald Maclean. Two years later the book came out in Russian in the Soviet Union, and he gave me a copy with a warmly worded inscription.

But Donald Maclean really had no regrets? He certainly displayed a nostalgia, even a longing for England. He loved everything English and collected English things. He sometimes received money from England and used it to help his relatives - provided they bought British goods in the foreign currency stores in Moscow.

I met Maclean's wife Melinda on two occasions. Once she gave me a large radio, a gift from the American publisher of my book on Stalin. I was not, of course, privy to the details of Maclean's family life, but I did know that Melinda lived apart from him (in an equally big flat). I did not know his three children well, but I do know that his sons, once they had become students, brought a new spirit into Maclean's life. Opposition-minded young people began to come to his flat - a new generation, with different views and values.

But the past had left its mark on

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## POLITICAL GEOLOGY

Landslide is an electoral term indicating a great majority of votes leading to an overwhelming parliamentary victory. According to the Oxford dictionary it was coined in the United States, and used of an election nearly a hundred years ago. The House of Commons has had its share of landslide majorities. Of 27 governments since 1880, eleven have had overall majorities of 100 or more (four over 200), with three over 50. There have been seven hung parliaments. It is significant how seldom a landslide victory is actually repeated by a further working majority. Only the 1859 Unionist majority of 152, and the National government of 1931 (493) managed to achieve a further secure majority at the end of their term. When the political pendulum swings it seems normally to fall halfway with a hung parliament or two, or very small majorities on either side of the line.

In purely parliamentary terms, therefore, nothing in our democracy suggests that a landslide leads to an elective dictatorship of the kind being wildly suggested now by some Labour spokesmen and Alliance supporters, all of whom are having to adjust to the possibility that the Conservative arguments have prevailed with the people.

The Labour Party, after an internal scramble to mark out positions for the inevitable post mortem which afflicts the

Labour movement after every electoral defeat, has now turned to warning potential Tory voters to beware of Mrs Thatcher winning too large a majority. That comes ill from a party whose own manifesto calls for a fundamental and irreversible shift in power, and proposes to make certain of that by abolishing the one remaining check on an overweening Commons majority — the House of Lords. In the circumstances of a substantial Tory majority, Labour spokesmen would be only too thankful for a House of Lords with a standing anti-Conservative total of some 435 crossbenches and Opposition peers. They have, incidentally, inflicted some 44 defeats on this government since 1979.

A Tory landslide would not actually mean that the government had any greater ability to pass legislation than it has had with its majority of 43 since 1979. (It is possible, however, that the promised vote on capital punishment would be much closer than hitherto.) There would probably be an initial outbreak of Tory triumphalism, which would be distasteful and unnecessary. The business of politics and traditions of open and continuous argument across the floor of the House of Commons would have to be observed whatever the majority. It was observed by a diminished Tory opposition in 1945. Even during the 1930s when the Labour party was reduced to a

rump of its former self it continued effectively to maintain the argument.

As a former Chief Whip, Mr Pym was correct to foresee that a landslide majority presents any government with problems of parliamentary management and discipline. The Tory "wets" would probably have more freedom to voice and vote their dissent than anything they have enjoyed since 1979.

What the opposition parties fear is that a major Conservative victory would entitle Mrs Thatcher to interpret that vote as an endorsement of her style of government and her intention to shift the political centre of gravity away from its point fixed since 1945. But a majority would indeed carry that endorsement, rather than one whose political limits were specifically encompassed by the bland semantics of the Conservative manifesto. The Prime Minister makes no secret of her intentions. Hitherto they have found expression more in terms of attitudes than of legislation. That is likely to remain the case in another parliament if only because the individualist/collectivist argument is at root much more about an attitude to society than it is about specific administrative, legislative or economic policies. In that sense landslide would be a better term than landslide. Landslide refers to the statistical fact of a vote count; landslide has to do with the movement of mountains.

## TENTACLES OF TAXATION

Election manifestos talk long and loud about spending plans but softly about the taxing to pay for them. None of the three major manifestos tries to place taxation in the central position it should occupy in the social policies for the 1980s. The prospect of economic growth does not match the spending which is promised, or the cutbacks which, if this Government's record is anything to go by, are never really achieved. The likelihood of a revenue shortfall, and the temptation would be to tinker with the tax machine rather than to remodel it.

Normally the revenue gap has been bridged by governments cynically sitting back while inflation has ensured more citizens in the tax net, or, as in the case of Labour governments, raising the existing rates, tightening the bands of enforcement, and introducing new taxes. But any politician tempted by fiscal novelty should pause, and consult a newly published volume *Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom*. It shows that in fiscal policy there are no easy answers, and some lamentably unsuccessful ones such as the Selective Employment Tax and Capital Transfer Tax.

The authors, Professor Cedric Sanford and Dr Ann Robinson, bluntly conclude that the great era of tax reform in the 1960s and 1970s — the era that gave us VAT and two brands of Corporation Tax — has left a "pretty pitiful result". The lesson is to avoid making commitments to change tax policy on the basis of ill-considered enthusiasm dreamed up in party research departments which give results like the capital transfer and gains taxes that are both inequitable, inefficient and inhibit the very redistribution they were supposed to effect.

Yet there remains a compelling case for tax reform, first in the way tax law comes to be written. Witness Sir Geoffrey Howe, before he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an address to the Addington Society in 1977 he proposed radical

reform of the machinery for tax legislation, for more discussions before tax proposals came before Parliament, better use of scrutinizing committees, perhaps a permanent House of Commons taxation committee. Yet once he was installed in the Treasury Sir Geoffrey's enthusiasm cooled. Far reaching changes were made to CIT with minimal consultation. They still fall culpably short of the outright repeal of CIT, which is what that impenetrable tax deserves, and which was explicitly promised by Mrs Thatcher at the despatch box in February 1975.

The Government has indeed published three tax reforming green papers, on family tax, rates and corporation tax. But they have suffered from the phobia of fiscal discussion which afflicts both Westminster and Whitehall. So the Conservative manifesto ignores those green papers entirely. It hopes for reductions in tax rates: an admirable objective but one which by itself would leave intact the host of anomalies, poverty traps and inequities enshrined in the present system.

Labour rolls out the old notion of a wealth tax. None of the five-year-old deficiencies has been rectified. The revenue it would raise would be minimal; its impact on the distribution of wealth slight. Labour's other programmes are so profligate that they would lead to higher taxation either directly (in spite of what their spokesmen say) or else through creating an excessive inflation which taxes everyone — and the poor worst of all — by the back door.

By comparison the Alliance manifesto is detailed and well argued. It proposes tax credits, an old friend of the Conservative Party, and a way of simplifying and aligning the complex overlap between tax and 44 separate means-tested social security benefits. Its aim, apart from securing fiscal efficiency, is to mount an attack on poverty. It is high time this type of proposal was acted on: ten years have passed since Mr Heath's green paper on the subject. Within the

life of the next Parliament the Inland Revenue will be using computers, at least for PAYE.

The Alliance plan would involve considerable transition costs. Thereafter it would achieve a real redistribution in favour of the poor. It has snags, however, besides cost. There is nothing in the proposal about the self-employed; it is not specific about what would happen to some of the less well known means tested benefits; and though it would expose the artificiality of the insurance element in National Insurance, it gives no clue to how much extra cost this would visit on employers.

The objective of substantive tax reform is clear: it is to minimize the impact of the tax system on the productive economy. The tax machine itself cannot promote economic growth but its allowances, concealed subsidies and disincentives to earn and invest can certainly block recovery.

To rewrite the tax code with the needs of enterprise and economic initiative uppermost would be a protracted undertaking, and the Inland Revenue is just not capable of another upheaval while it caters the computer age. On June 10, however, any government could swiftly move to achieve some beneficial results without reducing the flow of revenue. Small businesses find the administration of PAYE and VAT onerous. Change, for example, in the period of collection of VAT, perhaps moving to an annual accounting period, could help cash flow. Inertia is no policy in tax matters.

Beyond that there will have to be a profound change in Whitehall administration and parliamentary procedure before the inadequate preparation and ill-conceived drafting of taxation policy can be put right. These are important technicalities. They tend to be secondary to the straight political imperatives which are born of a public desire to pay fewer taxes. Unfortunately governments will have to learn to spend less before they tax less.

## GREENLAND WAVES GOODBYE

The European Community is bracing itself for a long and painful amputation which will probably end by reducing its total population by 0.02 per cent and its geographical size by more than half. For Greenland served notice in Brussels this week of its unswerving determination to leave the Community, even though it could become poorer as a result.

As seen by the 50,000 people — 40,000 of them Eskimos — in that bleak, ice-bound land a thousand miles across the sea, Europe has little charm. It consists of high-handed foreign bureaucrats who know nothing of the island and its people and who dispose, without consulting them, of their greatest natural resource and traditional source of income: fish.

The issue is not so much economic as nationalistic. For centuries they had been an isolated, primitive society of hunters and fishers until, in 1953, they graduated from a colony to becoming an integral part of Denmark. The change brought investment, modernization and a certain European-style

prosperity. It also brought a new sense of national identity, a desire for closer ties with Canadian Eskimos, whose language and culture is related to theirs, and the demand for control of their own resources.

When Danes voted in 1972 on EEC membership, 71 per cent of the Greenlanders were against it but had to go in anyway when Denmark joined the following year. Home rule in 1979 brought an anti-EEC, left-wing government and another referendum last year gave a 52-46 per cent majority for pulling out. They know it could lose them millions of pounds in grants from the Community, and Denmark has said it will not compensate them for the loss.

The architects of the Treaty of Rome made no provision for leaving the Community and there are no precedents. The Greenlanders envisaged a future status as an "overseas territory", similar to that of dependencies such as Anguilla and the Falkland Islands. This would free them from membership while still giving them access to the EEC market and the chance of

EEC aid. To its surprise, the EEC commission found it agreed. The device could solve Greenland's problems without setting a precedent for any other island, such as Corsica — much less Britain — which might be tempted to follow suit. The status only applies to territories which are non-European, are in the early stages of development, and still have umbilical links with the mother country.

The difficulties are over fish. The Community, whose hard-won fishing agreement would be put out of kilter, wants to retain the fishing rights of its members in those waters particularly West Germany. Greenland insists on selling these rights and does not see why it should make over its fish as a price for withdrawal. The negotiations promise to be long, tough and complicated and may last until 1985. The difficulty of extracting a far-off, commercially insignificant country with the population of Chester-le-Street from the EEC is a topical reminder of the prodigious confusion that would accompany any similar attempt by a Labour government here.

## Maintenance of disused railways

From Mr J. F. Cook

Sir, Lord Tanlaw suggests, in his letter published on May 12, that disused railways could be turned into cycleways, bridleways and walkways. He also goes on to say that this could be done at small cost.

Durham County Council owns almost a hundred miles of disused railway line and, with the aid of Department of the Environment grant, has already reclaimed nearly forty miles for the uses Lord Tanlaw suggests. No doubt he will be pleased to hear this and that several hundred thousand people use the developed lines each year and more

is in the process of reclaiming. I must point out, however, that not only the cost of converting the lines to walkways has to be considered but also the annual costs of maintaining them to an acceptable standard. Like many public bodies, Durham County Council finds vandalism a problem. On the railway walks the track surfaces are cut up by scrambling motorcyclists. Stiles, fences and other site fixtures are torn down and destroyed.

Less frustrating, but more expensive, is the cost of discharging the authority's legal obligations. In buying the railway lines from British Rail the council took over many of their obligations. It now finds itself responsible for maintaining about 200 miles of roadside fencing, as well as drains, ditches, culverts, bridges and viaducts.

Most of the permanent structures are over a hundred years old and need extensive maintenance. Some of the large viaducts are listed buildings and the cost of repointing just one of these can run into tens of thousands of pounds.

Unless some way can be found to reduce the costs of this maintenance — for example, by making central funds available to local authorities to "buy off" adjoining landowners who press authorities to maintain their vandal-damaged roadside fencing — I feel that many authorities will look carefully before taking on these lines for public enjoyment.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. COOK,  
County Land Agent and Valuer,  
Durham County Council,  
Estates Department,  
County Hall,  
Durham,  
May 19.

## Parents' rights

From Dr D. D. Rooney

Sir, Frank Fisher (May 26) quotes impressive documents on human rights, but I suggest he misses the real issue.

Many of us in the state sector of education — possibly sharing with him an Oxbridge background — are striving after the same ideals. Our aim, like his, is for overall standards of excellence for our schools. We are not trendy lefties, nor yet social engineers. Rather, we have undertaken the harder task of striving for excellence for all the boys and girls in our communities rather than just for the favoured few.

What a fine education service we should have (as Germany has) if all the supporters of the independent schools, and all parents who care enough to spend thousands a year on their child's education, were, instead, lobbying Parliament through their MPs, lobbying their county councillors and their local community, demanding more resources and higher standards for all our comprehensive schools. What social divisions would be healed, and what economic divisions too, between management and labour, would be healed as well.

That is the real educational issue facing our country today.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID ROONEY,  
23 Black Horse Lane,  
Swavesey,  
Cambridge,  
May 27.

## Cardowan colliery

From the Director of the National Coal Board, Scottish Area

Sir, Bernard Levin quoted me, in your issue of May 18, as blaming lack of effort by the men at Cardowan colliery for poor productivity of the pit. In fact I said this was not the reason. Underground conditions have frustrated all attempts by management and men to improve the results.

Yours faithfully,  
ALBERT WHEELER, Director,  
National Coal Board, Scottish Area,  
Green Park,  
Edinburgh,  
May 19.

## Saving parish records

From Mr Philip Short

Sir, To the beautiful picture of the parish priest as custodian of the secrets of his flock (letters, May 27) it must be added that Parliament saw fit to remove jurisdiction over records of births, deaths, marriages from the Church in 1837: over wills in 1858.

These are now accessible to the public without clerical intervention and have been so for many years. To one who comes from a family of Baptists and has seen the snide comments written on the pre-1837 Church records the advantages of this are obvious.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP SHORT,  
123 Church Road,  
Gateshead 5,  
Tyne and Wear,  
May 27.

*Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom*, which is mentioned in a leading article, is published by Heinemann Education at £15.

## Russia and the logic of the arms race

From Professor Frank Barnaby and Mr Stan Windass

Sir, Brian Crozier's article, "Surprise, Russia's secret weapon" (May 23) is an outstanding example of the well-informed blindness that leads towards nuclear war.

He sets out to terrify us by quoting from distinguished Russian strategists who consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. But everyone in the business knows perfectly well that influential strategists on both sides consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. In the case of the US, official policy is now to acquire the capability to fight and prevail at every level.

What other policy could make sense? Fighting wars happens to be what weapons are made for. There is no point in threatening wars unless you can fight them, or in fighting them unless you can win them. What does Mr Crozier expect strategists to think about when their countries are crisscrossed full of weapons adapted to fighting nuclear wars? Should they think about how to use them to lose wars?

At the same time, sane leaders on both sides know that any use of nuclear weapons is insane. It is this schizophrenia that is the problem.

The logic of the arms race, combined with advancing technology, leads directly towards first strike in nuclear war, fighting capability first on one side and then on the other. This strike capability on both sides could be quite "balanced" but highly perilous for the whole human race.

That is why we need a new language of defence and a move towards a credible and effective policy of conventional defensive deterrents.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK BARNABY,  
STAN WINDASS,  
Co-Directors, Just Defence,  
The Rookery,  
Alderbury,  
Basingstoke,  
Hampshire,  
May 25.

## Constituency names

From Mr David Lloyd

Sir, The Boundary Commission ought to have seen that most parliamentary constituencies are named after real places. Instead, as your list published today indicates, a large number have amorphous territorial names which do not relate to any specific towns or even suburbs, but are derived from rivers or minor historical features, or have some vague historical connections.

For the next round of re-drawn constituencies the Boundary Commission ought to be given clear guidelines requiring them to name them after real places, and not invent similar names for widely separated areas of England.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LLOYD,  
17 Fore Street,  
Old Harlow, Essex,  
May 25.

## Sound and fury

From Mr Paul Watkins

Sir, Mr Gilbert Heathcote (May 21) did well to draw attention to the nuisance of motor cycle noise, but in this country we really get away comparatively lightly.

I have just returned from a week on one of the more remote and undeveloped Greek islands, and there the scooter is less a mode of transport than a means of self-expression. There seems to be a strong link in the Aegean mind between decibels and virility, the range extending from the aspiring teenager gunning hell out of his put-put to the village Zorba on a 500cc machine with the exhaust saw off.

The sound of the bouzouki one could perhaps manage without, but it is said to be able to hear the goat bells only intermittently.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL WATKINS,  
Pastures Farm,  
Soferton,  
Halesworth, Suffolk.

## Fair fares

From the Chief Executive of British Airways

Sir, Professor Siebert, in his letter of Thursday, May 26, has contrived to combine misunderstanding of British Airways position in relation to People Express Airlines with an apparent total lack of knowledge of the changes achieved in British Airways in the past two years.

We have not raised an objection to the proposals of People Express Airlines. Decisions affecting the flying of this or any other airline into Britain are matters for the British Government.

Furthermore, we offer a wide range of fares according to the passengers' particular requirements — in fact our current Advance Purchase Excursion (APEX) fares

## Star spangled banners

From Mr Barry Quirk

Sir, Your correspondent throws my analysis of the probable electoral fortunes of the respective parties into a sharper relief when he writes of the political affiliations of showbusiness personalities (May 23). It is notable that less than ten per cent of those supporting the Alliance are comedians; this compares to one third of those supporting Labour and three quarters of those supporting the Conservatives. This finding can only lead to two main conclusions. Supporters of the Alliance have no sense of humour and you have to be a comedian to support the Conservatives.

Yours faithfully,  
BARRY QUIRK,  
16 Wavency Avenue, SE15,  
May 15.

## Sinking of the General Belgrano

From Mr Roger Halsall

Sir, Nuclear weapons are said to have prevented the USSR launching World War 3 against the West. I thought the last two world wars were fought against non-communist Germany and that the splitting of Germany into two with the help of the USSR may have helped to prevent a third.

The USSR's war record has been early withdrawal from disgust and station with No 1, being forced into No 2 and then helping the allies to win it, and ever since the greatest reluctance to get involved in any wars with her armed forces — while the United States has been directly involved in major wars in Korea and Vietnam.

What appears to be Soviet imperialism in eastern Europe and Afghanistan is more understandable, not as aggression for territorial gain but as defence against unrest on her borders and against invasion from future Hitler's — i.e., precisely to prevent World War 3.

On the record, the only countries conceivably at risk from the USSR are: unstable regimes on the Soviet border; the Slav nations with which the USSR has always identified; countries with a dominant communist party; and regimes with a record of social injustice and deprivation or government oppression which lead to left-wing revolutionary activity.

The United Kingdom does not come into any of these categories — not even the final one, yet. However, our independent nuclear weapons and those we are allowing the United States to deploy freely on our territory strategically close to the USSR represent a greater threat to Mother Russia than Hitler or Napoleon ever did. They place us quite gratuitously in the fifth risk category — countries which are perceived to threaten the USSR and are therefore at risk from a Soviet pre-emptive strike.

This is the case for unilateralism which has never been answered. Yours sincerely,  
ROGER C. HALSALL,  
Secretary, Berkshire Humanists,  
Cruce Cottage, 21 Ellis Road,  
Crowthorne, Berkshire.

work, the second a stream.) Why a Broxbourne and a Broxtowe — the second is not a real place? Why call two constituencies respectively Wyre and Wyre Forest, which would have been more sensibly named Fleetwood and Kidderminster? Why should the constituency dominated by Weston-super-Mare be named Woodspring, an insignificant priory ruin just outside the town?

For the next round of re-drawn constituencies the Boundary Commission ought to be given clear guidelines requiring them to name them after real places, and not invent similar names for widely separated areas of England.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LLOYD,  
17 Fore Street,  
Old Harlow, Essex,  
May 25.

## Life on St Helena

From Mr Michael Craft

Sir, In a letter which you published on May 4, M. Martineau, the French Consul, "strongly denied" a comment I had attributed to him on St Helena (feature, March 19) about the easy-going lifestyle of the islanders. I am not in the habit of attributing to anyone statements they have not made and I can but suppose that M. Martineau and I have different recollections of a casual conversation.

M. Martineau is a fast and fluent talker and may well not recollect every witty remark he makes, but this particular one so impressed me that I recorded it in my notes that very day. True, it was made lightly and not in any political context, and I regret that, if by placing it in one, I should have caused M. Martineau any embarrassment.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CROFT,  
34 Bartholomew Road, NW5

## The Chaplain's role

From the Right Reverend Francis J. Walmsley

Sir, With reference to Father Patrick Lynch's letter (May 23), I would entirely agree that the role of the Chaplain is to teach and to guide. Queen's Regulations for Forces Chaplains states: "In spiritual and ecclesiastical matters Chaplains are under the discipline of their respective Church authorities" (QR 3.374 para. C).

If and when the Roman Catholic Church speaks definitively on the subject of nuclear weapons, Roman Catholic Chaplains will explain that teaching to their flocks. Meanwhile, each priest will endeavour to enlighten the consciences of inquirers according to his own conscience in the light of the current moral debate.

Yours etc,  
FRANCIS J. WALMSLEY,  
Bishop-in-Ordinary to HM Forces.  
"Bishop's Oak",  
26 The Crescent,  
Farnborough Park,  
Farnborough,  
Hampshire,  
May 26.

## On a clear day

From Mr T. F. Stolberger

Sir, Reading Leonard Whitaker's letter (May 26) I am reminded of the balcony of an office in Nairobi from which one can see on a clear day Mount Kilimanjaro some 130 miles to the South-East and turning one can look 80 miles to the North-East and see Mount Kenya. Yours faithfully,  
T. F. STOLBERGER,  
Hillhouse Lane,  
Rugby,  
West Sussex,  
May 27.

## COURT AND SOCIAL

## SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will visit the premises of the Glasgow Herald on July 1 to mark the newspaper's bicentenary. The Queen will attend a reception given by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in George Square, Glasgow, on July 1 to mark its bicentenary.

The Queen will visit the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on July 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Shakespeare Globe Trust and of the International Shakespeare Globe Theatre Centre, will give a reception at Buckingham Palace on July 12.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace on July 14 for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

Princess Anne will visit Lanark Grammar School, Strathclyde, on June 29 on the occasion of its octocentenary.

Princess Anne will visit the West Midlands on July 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Anglian Regiment, will attend the annual general service of the Royal Tigers Association in the regimental chapel of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment in Leicester Cathedral on June 19.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Cancer Research Campaign, will open a new Laboratory at the Institute of Cancer Research, in Sutton, Surrey, on June 20.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Kent on June 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the opening of Parliament on June 22.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Royal Air Force Honington, Bury St Edmunds, on June 23.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron of the Richard III Society, will visit Middleham, Sheriff Hutton and York on June 28.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Grand Prior, will attend the Grand Prior's Advisory Council, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, on June 29. In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend a fashion show in the Gulbenkian Hall, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London.

The Duke of Gloucester will be present at the annual Master's dinner of the Builders' Company at Guildhall, London, on June 30.

The Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the All England Lawn Tennis Championships at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon, on June 30.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Corps of Transport, 3 Transport Group, at Marchwood, Southampton, on July 4.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on July 5.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on July 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of the Baby Life Support Systems, will attend a seminar of neonatal care in London on July 7.

The Duke of Gloucester will open extensions to County Hall, Berkeley, north Gloucestershire, on July 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance Brigade in Wales, will attend the annual festival of the order of St John Priory for Wales on July 9. Later, as patron, Hospitaliers Club of Wales, she will attend a banquet on the occasion of their eightieth anniversary in Cardiff.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, will open the new headquarters of the Institute of Advanced Motorists in Chiswick High Road, London, on July 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, president of the Royal Academy of Music, will present awards at their annual prizegiving, on July 14.

The Duke of Gloucester will preside at the annual meeting of the Cancer Research Campaign at St James's Palace on July 14. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the National Trust's "Fête Champêtre" at Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a "Fête Champêtre" in aid of The Order of St John for Hampshire at Wherwell Priory, Andover, on July 15.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the East Midlands Tourist Board, will carry out engagements in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire on July 18.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Agricultural Society Show at Peterborough on July 19.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, on July 22.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Royal Smithfield Club, will receive the members of council at Barnwell, Manor, Northamptonshire, on July 22.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Army Apprentices College, Chesham, Gloucestershire, on July 23.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the afternoon performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, on July 23.

The Duke of Gloucester will present awards to Australian science scholars at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, on July 27.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of the National Association for Gifted Children, will attend a residential course at Packwood House School, Shrewsbury, on July 27.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend the afternoon performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, on July 28.

A memorial service is to be held at RAF Colishall, Norfolk, on June 10 for the five airmen from the station who died in a crash in Germany on May 21.

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## The sky at night in June

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach greatest western elongation (24°) on the 8th but will rise barely an hour before the Sun. It will be brighter after that date. On the 9th it will be occulted by the waning crescent Moon, approximately from 09.30 to 10.20, but observation of the event will be very difficult.

Venus will reach greatest elongation (45°) on the 16th and will dominate the western sky this month, during which it will brighten from -3.8 to -4.1 in magnitude. Moon in its vicinity on the 13th and 14th.

Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd and is unobservable.

Jupiter will be prominent in the south aspect for most of the night. Moon close to it on the 22nd.

Saturn is also in the south aspect but is much less bright than Jupiter. Moon just to the west of it on the 19th.

Uranus and Neptune will be above the horizon for most of the dark hours and the latter will be in opposition on the 19th.

The Moon: last quarter, 3d21h; new, 11d05h (eclipse); first quarter, 17d20h; full, 25d09h (eclipse).

The summer solstice, when the Sun will reach its greatest north declination, will occur at 21d23h. The length of daylight and the times of sunrise and sunset will vary very little for a week about that date.

Neither of the eclipses of this month will be visible from the UK. The solar eclipse on the 10th will be total along a track from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific over some of the islands of south-east Asia. On the 25th the Moon will have set in the UK before the eclipse begins.

We do not very often see a comet, visible to naked eye, but there was one last month for those fortunate enough to have a clear sky at the right time. This was IRAS-Araki-Alcock 1983d, named after a satellite and two persons who first detected it. Alcock is a well-known amateur of Peterborough, who already has a number of discoveries to his credit and in 1976 was awarded the Gold Medal of the British



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the altitude of 30° (10° in the middle and 20° in the end) at the time of the Moon's conjunction with Venus on the 9th. The Moon is shown in its waning phase, and the Sun is shown in its waning phase. The diagram is a simplified representation of the night sky, showing the relative positions of the Sun, Moon, and planets for the month of June.

Astronomical Association for his work in this field.

The predicted perihelion (the point nearest the Sun) passage was between the 17th and 22nd and its nearest to the Earth, 4.9 million kilometres or 2.9 million miles, on the evening of the 11th. It would then be at its brightest with a magnitude of about 2.

The predictions were based on the first few sightings; at the time of writing I do not know how nearly they were correct, but one can assume that they were not far out. The weather was unfavourable. I was completely clouded out on the 10th. There was a lot of cloud on the 11th, but I did get a clearing at 22h, to see a hazy luminous patch, slightly oval in shape and a little larger than a full Moon, somewhat to the north-east of the cluster Praesepe in Cancer. It was clouded out again on the 12th.

Being a close comet its day-to-day motion was rapid; Ursula Minor on the 9th, Ursula Major on the 10th, Cancer on the 11th and Hydra on the 12th. If you

track these on our map you will realize that on the 13th the comet would have set before the sky was dark enough to see it, and too far south after that to see it at all in our latitudes.

Likewise, in our latitudes stars with declinations south of the equator have only short observing seasons, and one noteworthy star has its season in the early summer. This is Antares in Scorpius, a little to the south of Jupiter. Note its reddish colour, comparable with that of Mars; this indicates low temperature, about 3000°C and lower than Capella mentioned last month.

That is a large star only 36 light-years away; Antares is at a distance of 430 light years, so it must be of enormous size to be of the first magnitude in our sky. It is considered to have a diameter 285 times that of the Sun, or 246 million miles - and the radius of the Earth's orbit is only 93 million! Its material, however, is very thinly spread and compares with what in our laboratories would be considered to be a good vacuum.

## Teaching people to put back the clock

Mr Laurie Penman (above) is planning to create a new generation of clock repairers and restorers. He has set up the Trig Valley Training Centre at his bungalow in Trusham, south Devon, and is particularly hoping that disabled people will take advantage of his scheme.

"I can take six people at a time", he said. "There are four terms, each running for 13 weeks, with an eight-week break between."

"But we are not teaching High Street clock repairs. We deal with antique and high value movements. We hand-make wheels and pinions that will set a seventeenth-century clock ticking again."

Mr Penman said he started when a repairer urgently needed a 6in wheel for an antique clock. "I made it, charged him £27, and it went on from there."

He is confident that there is a demand for clock restorers. "Years ago every town in England had craftsmen who concentrated on repairing very old clocks. They could take a 400-year-old clock and make it tick for another 400 years, but their numbers have declined."

The Manpower Services Commission in Plymouth said there was a scheme available to help disabled people taking courses such as Mr Penman's.

"Their first step is to apply for training to a Job Centre. If the whole thing goes through successfully, grants would be available at the rate of £38 for a single man and £62.70 for a married man, plus meals, travelling and lodging allowances where necessary."

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. R. E. Haden and Miss V. R. Haden. The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs Rice Benson, of Colchester Court, SW5, and Victoria, daughter of Major and Mrs Gerald Haden, of Strerthing, Chichester.

Mr R. W. Mann and Miss S. R. T. Hildyard. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs George Mann, The Old Rectory, West Woodhay, Newbury, and Selina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Hildyard, of Plaster Pitts Farmhouse, Stroudham, Yorkshire.

Mr L. A. G. Mathewson and Miss J. E. Hildyard. The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Dr J. G. Mathewson and of Mrs R. O. Murray, of Little Court, Odisham, Hampshire, and Jennifer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bloch, of Little Orchard, Sleaford, Leicestershire, Hampshire.

Mr O. Morgan and Miss F. J. P. P. P. The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Morgan, of Benbridge, Isle of Wight, and Francesca, daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Pollock, of London, NW1.

Mr M. H. Secker and Miss F. I. Sutcliffe. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Secker, of London, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Sutcliffe of Kingswood, Surrey.

## Marriages

Mr R. C. L. Schram and Mrs E. D. Goldfarb. The marriage took place on Friday, May 27, 1983, in Amsterdam between Mr Rob Schram and Mrs Elaine Goldfarb.

Mr T. Waldeck and Miss A. Page. The marriage of Mr Tony Waldeck and Miss Adrienne Page took place quietly in London on Saturday, May 28.

## Birthdays today

Mr Moss Amias, 80; Sir Walter Barrie, 82; Miss Florence Desmond, 78; Mr Clive Eastwood, 53; Admiral Sir James Eberle, 56; Mr Denbora Elliott, 61; the Rev Professor L. A. Garrard, 79; Rear-Admiral Peter Gibson, 70; Mr Andrew Grimes, 62; Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock, 76; Major-General F. C. Horton, 76; Sir Arnold Oakley, 83; Miss Athene Seyler, 94; Sir Ewart Smith, 86; Dr William Taylor, 53; Mr R. W. Wood, 81.

## Reception

HM Government. Sir William Fraser, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, and Lady Fraser were hosts at a reception given in Edinburgh Castle yesterday on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by delegates attending the annual conference of the Fédération Internationale des Écrivains de Journalisme et Publications.

## Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship

Lord Macleod of Beoch has been elected chairman of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship and will take office on July 7, 1983.

## President's Chinese porcelain on show

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Porcelain made for Chinese emperors which passed into the possession of an American president will be the highlight of the forthcoming exhibition at the Eskenazi Gallery, in Piccadilly, London, from June 6 to 17.

Giuseppe Eskenazi has just bought three fascinating items from the grandson of President Herbert Hoover. The most important is an early-fifteenth-century Ming Dynasty bowl made for the Imperial Palace of Yongle and decorated in blue and white, with court ladies and children walking past a pavilion in a garden.

The painting is of the greatest delicacy, and the bowl even finer than the famous example from the Edward T. Chow collection, which was sold by Sotheby's in Hongkong in 1980 for £138,000.

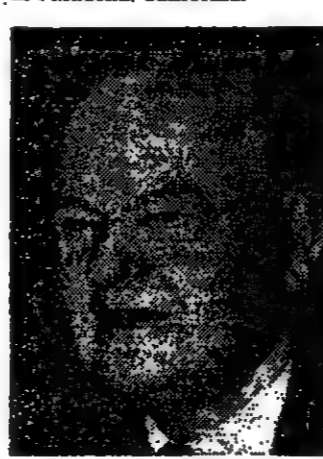
The other two pieces were made in the sixteenth century for the Emperor Wanli. There is a handsome vase decorated with a design of scholars and children in a landscape of rocks, trees and mountains. An almost identical vase belongs to the collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei.

There is also a box and cover made during the reign of Wanli for palace use. It is not so rare, but is attractively decorated with a design of cranes flying

through a cloud scrolls and pomegranates interspersed with Buddhist emblems.

President Hoover appears to have acquired the pieces more or less by chance when early Chinese porcelains were rarely recognized and little valued. Nevertheless, they have survived in superb condition, according to Mr Eskenazi.

The president, who was no connoisseur, amassed a vast and miscellaneous collection of blue-and-white porcelain with which he decorated the walls of the dining room in his mansion in Pasadena, California.



President Herbert Hoover: Vast porcelain collection.

## Archaeology report

## French learn secrets of Ice Age hunters

French archaeologists have uncovered a number of early dwellings dating to the end of the last Ice Age, some 10,000 years ago. Entire house plans have been excavated, and in some cases groups of houses, and the debris of meals and tools manufactured.

The sites, in the Ile de France and the River Loire region, were occupied by hunters and gatherers during the Magdalenian culture, which began some 19,000 years ago and lasted to the end of the Ice Age. The most spectacular Magdalenian sites known are the painted caves, such as Lascaux, but over the past decade more open habitation sites have been investigated, giving an idea of how many people lived.

One of the first such excavations, at Pincevent, has been continued since 1976 by Professor André Leroy-Gourha, who has shown that the site dates from the end of the Magdalenian and was probably not occupied for long. The radiocarbon dates suggest occupation after 10,000 BC, with at least nine separate periods of use.

Cross-sections of stone tools between separate houses shows that three dwellings were in use simultaneously, but a house occupied at a later date was furnished with hearthstones removed from one of the earlier structures, which was presumably not reoccupied. While the number of stone tool fragments and waste present at Pincevent suggest a long occupation, the quantity of reindeer bone in the rubbish suggests only a short period of use.

An earlier site, dated to more than 13,000 years ago by the thermoluminescence technique, has been excavated at Verberie, on the River Oise. Like Pincevent, it is on the lowest river terrace, and analysis of the tool and food remains suggest that it was a hunting camp occupied for a fairly short time by a small group of people, who are thought to have exploited the reindeer crossing the river on their seasonal migrations.

A site near by at Marsay has several dwellings, each with a central hearth along the river bank. Behind the houses is a large hearth and piles of stone chips from tool making, and the area is seen as the place where Magdalenian flint workers selected and tested lumps of stone.

At Etolles, on the banks of the Seine near Soisy, six levels with a total of 17 buildings have been excavated, and piles of flint blades and the by-products of tool making have been found. Careful study of the production processes represented showed that the piles were workshops sites.

The second important cluster of sites lies on a two-mile stretch of the Loire, where the site of Champ Grand demonstrated that Neanderthal people had lived there before 30,000 BC. The site of La Vigne Brun, near by, also had a Neanderthal occupation, followed by use by modern humans about 23,000 years ago.

Four houses were excavated, set round a central space kept clear of rubbish. One was cut into the river terrace, with the site removed, then packed into a bench around the lower part of the building, a second was a shallower depression lined with large blocks of stone, and a third a site built reinforced with stone slabs. The floors were covered

## Euro-TV channel needs quick decisions

From Ian Marry, Brussels

A television channel covering Europe could be in service within two years, according to a report published yesterday by the European Commission.

Despite the risks, the Commission says, this "highly desirable" service will receive its full political and material support.

As a dry run it is planned to start up a cable service from Holland next year, beginning each day with a "Good Morning Europe" spot at breakfast time. Blocks of time will be devoted to music, sport, the arts, regional and minority interests.

The eventual aim would be for this service to become self-financing through advertising and cable revenues.

The need to take decisions is urgent, according to the report. The speed of technological advance means that plans will have to be drawn up quickly to make use of both the new generation of satellites, which will soon be in space beaming at Europe, and of cable television techniques.

This underlines the need for a common policy, since Europe, with its many languages and cultures, opens up enormous potential for exploitation unless a proper broadcasting framework is established early on. It also means that the need for agreement on common technical standards for transmission is urgent, to prevent European broadcasting becoming muddled up by rival systems.

The Commission believes that the proposed European service should have as simple a structure as possible, with an international team of professionals seconded from stations in member states. An editorial team would be recruited in a similar way, with guaranteed independence in their work. The Commission wants to leave drawing up the system to the European Broadcasting Union (better known as Eurovision), which already achieves popular viewing figures with its song contest and *It's a Knockout* programme.

According to the Commission, a poll conducted at the end of last year showed that 57 per cent of viewers in the EEC were either "a lot" or "somewhat" in favour of a European television network. A further 20 per cent said that they thought they would be "a little bit" interested.

## Latest will Rare clock left to Rye Museum

Rye Museum, in East Sussex, is to receive an eighteenth-century astronomical Sun and Moon clock made the terms of the will of Mrs Evelyn Jones, who died earlier this month.

The Ferguson clock (c.1778) is one of only 50 of its kind and shows the tides at Rye rather than London Bridge.

Mrs Jones, of Winchester, East Sussex, left estate valued at £825,000 net. After various bequests she left a fourth of the residue each to the Royal Institution of Chartered Accountants, the National Fund, the RAF Benevolent Fund and the National Trust and an eighth each to the Sue Ryder Foundation and the Cheshire Foundation.

Other bequests include (net, before tax paid): Rington, Mr Alhaji Abdurrahman, of Kano, Nigeria, estate in England and Wales £1,253,548; Beckett, Mrs P. L. Leaver, of Rainford, Merseyside, £513,473.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Martin Roberts to be district administrator for Croydon Health Authority.

Mr P. W. Beerman, Headmaster of Aldenham School, Epsom, to be Principal of Ladbroke Grove Tutors' Kensington, from August.

Mrs Jacqueline Lang to be headmistress of Westminster Hall School from January next year.

## OBITUARY MR ARVID PELSHE Latvian on Politburo

Mr Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, the last of the Old Bolsheviks within the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, has died at the age of 84.

Pelshe, a member of the Party's ruling Politburo since 1966, was of Latvian nationality and born into a peasant household in what is now the Bauska region of Latvia on February 7, 1899. On leaving school he became a worker and also an active revolutionary, joining the Bolsheviks in 1915 when he was only 16. Pelshe took an active part in the



historic events of 1917, and between the February and Bolshevik revolutions was a member of the Petrograd Soviet.

In 1918 he moved to Moscow to join the Cheka (political police) and was a participant in the unsuccessful attempt to establish Soviet power in Latvia in 1919. He spent most of the 1920s in party work in the armed forces before studying at the Institute of Red Professors in Moscow, from which he graduated in 1931.

From 1931-33 he was a graduate student at that institute, but during most of his years of study he was simultaneously employed as a teacher of party history at the Central School of the NKVD (as the political police had now been renamed). From 1933-37, Pelshe was involved in the administration of state farms but from 1937-1940 returned to teaching and propaganda work as a lecturer in Marxism-Leninism at a Moscow engineering institute.

The incorporation of Latvia within the Soviet Union greatly increased Pelshe's political importance as a reliable instrument of the centralised Soviet state. From 1941 until 1959 he was the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party responsible for propaganda and agitation, and in 1959 he attained the top political post in Latvia when he became First Secretary of the republic's Central Committee.

At the first Congress of the Soviet Communist Party under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership - the 23rd Congress held in Moscow in 1966 - Pelshe's political career took another upward turn when he was accorded two important positions which he was to continue to hold until his death. He was one of 11 members elected to the Politburo and simultaneously became Chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee.

As a member of the former body he was involved in the highest-level policy discussions of the past 16 years and as chairman of the latter had overall responsibility for party discipline. When senior party officials in different parts of the Soviet Union were under attack for corruption, the attitude of Pelshe's Party Control Committee was often of more decisive importance for their fate than that of the law-courts and the law-enforcement organizations.

Pelshe received many state honours and enjoyed a certain prestige, even within Soviet leadership circles, as a party member of pre-revolutionary vintage. Such influence as he possessed was probably exercised on the side of of stern Communist orthodoxy. He was related by marriage to the late Mikhail Suslov who almost certainly paved the way for Pelshe's entry into the Politburo in 1966 and the evidence of his career and writings suggest that he shared Suslov's uncompromising attitudes.

## SIR ARTHUR KELLY

Sir Arthur Kelly, C.B.E., who was Secretary to the Cabinet in Northern Ireland for six years from 1957, died on May 27, at the age of 84.

After serving in the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War, Kelly began his career in the Ministry of Labour in Whitehall. He moved to Northern Ireland in 1922, and after a succession of offices he became Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour there in 1956.

He was made C.B.E. in 1950, and was knighted in 1961.

Mrs Zelda F. Popkin, novelist and short story writer, died on May 25 at Silver Spring, Maryland, United States. She was 84.

In 1919 she married Louis Popkin and worked with him in public relations in New York until his death in 1943. During that time her short stories and articles appeared in many magazines, including the *New Yorker* and *Readers Digest*. Her early novels were detective stories, and her later works dealt with topics relating to Judaism.

## Law Report May 31 1983 Queen's Bench

## Regulations do not qualify Act

Regional v Traffic Commissioners and Another, Ex parte Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association Ltd.

Before Mr Justice McCullough (Judgment delivered May 25). The requirements of the Public Service Vehicles (Road Service Licence and Excess Service Regulations (SI 1980 No 1354) relating to the required contents of an application for a road service licence for the operation of a stage carriage service did not further qualify the definition of "stage carriage" in the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981.

Mr Justice McCullough so held in the Queen's Bench Division dismissing an application by the Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association Ltd for judicial review by way of an order restraining the Traffic Commissioners from considering two applications by Vulcanair Ltd for such licences.

Vulcanair had sought licences to operate stage carriage services between Luton Airport and any address in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and between Gatwick Airport and any such address.

Regulation 5 of the 1980 Regulations required, *inter alia*, that an application for such a licence should describe the terminal point of the proposed service, the route, sufficiently to identify the roads to be traversed, the periods of the year when the service would operate, and the frequency of the service.

Vulcanair in its application specified that the services would run every day on demand between the relevant airport and any address in the Metropolitan Traffic Area. The applicant sought an order prohibiting the consideration of the applications on the ground that the requirement of the Regulations had not been complied with and that the applications were therefore not valid.

Mr Anthony Baldry for the taxi drivers' association; Mr Simon D. Brown for the commissioners; Mr Mark West for Vulcanair.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that "stage carriage" was defined in section 2 of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981, and it was clear that the service proposed by Vulcanair fell within that definition and therefore required a

road service licence under section 30(1).

The 1980 Regulations had been made under the predecessor of section 60, which empowered the making of regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. Accordingly the 1980 Regulations were not to be taken as further qualifying the definition of "stage carriage" in the Act.

If, contrary to his Lordship's view, the Regulations did so qualify the definition, they would be *ultra vires* and void.

Moreover, Vulcanair had complied with Regulation 5 as fully as possible: the terminal points of the routes and the operating period and frequency of the services were described in the applications, and in the circumstances the routes proposed could not have been more fully described than they were.

Accordingly, the commissioners were entitled to hear and determine the applications, which had been properly made, and the application for judicial review would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Bridges Sawell & Adams; Treasury Solicitor; Gamlens.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

## THE ARTS

## Galleries

## A show for those who know what they like

1983 Summer Exhibition  
Royal Academy of Arts  
Contemporary Art Fair  
Bath Assembly Rooms

A Summer Show for the City  
Guildhall Art Gallery

Does art sell, and if so, what art? These may not be the most immediate questions to strike us as we look round West End gallery shows, but they have a self-evident importance just the same. And at this time of year, when what must be in sheer magnitude the most important selling show of them all, the Royal Academy's Summer Exhibition, is set down in the centre of London, and the country's only Contemporary Art Fair puts in its third annual appearance at Bath, crass commercial considerations cannot, and should not, be very far from the forefront of our minds.

Artists, after all, have to live. As far as I know, no figures are available on the proportion of amateur to professional in the Summer Exhibition, which this year reaches its 215th edition, has an outside sponsor for the first time (IBM), and runs until August 28. Probably such figures are impossible anyway, there is so much fine shading between the full-time professional painter and the complete Sunday painter who submits to the Academy entirely for the glory.

In any case, all of them, or very nearly all, want to sell. And the sales figures for the average Summer Exhibition are absolutely amazing. Well may we sneer at the Academy for lagging pathetically behind the times, or, for that matter, for its even more pathetic attempts to catch up. We may judge this year's show better, worse or (as a rule) much the same as last year's, and carefully skirt round it as an anachronism, an anomaly or a special case. But whatever we say and think, it is undeniable, sure of itself, and comfortably ensconced in the hearts of thousands who may not know

much about art but know what they like.

And who, amazingly frequently, will put their money where there mouth is. It helps, of course, that in general the pricing of exhibits is admirably practical: it is remarkable what you can buy at the Academy for less than £100, and even the best-known Academicians have not necessarily ascended to stratospheric prices. Also, the dominant note — almost the *raison d'être*, you might say — of the Academy is livability. Most of the paintings and drawings are of a sensible domestic size; the great majority are representational; and this year, as noticeably since the Academy's big Post-Impressionist show a couple of years ago, there is a strong emphasis on bright colour and generally cheerful effect. Out-and-out masterpieces may be thin on the walls, but then they always are. But surely anyone except the most austere of minimalists or conceptualists could find something, somewhere in the show with which he might pleasantly live.

It would be nice to be able to say that the best paintings of the year were by the young, the hopeful and the unknown. But the Charles Wollaston Award for the most distinguished work has gone to Victor Pasmore — justifiably enough, though he hardly needs it — and in general it is not only familiarity which makes one pick out and remember the works of senior Academicians such as Richard Burck, Ruskin Spear, Carol Weight and Edward Bawden, who this year excels himself with a group of absolutely classic still-lives, of an energy and precision which leave one incredulous of his 80 years.

Also sadly memorable are the traditional tributes to Academicians who have died in the last year: those to Allan Gwynne-Jones, Edward Wolfe and Tristram Hillier remind us of distinctive and quite well-known talents.

The group of paintings by James Finton, however, stir interest in an, of late, rather neglected artist whose works, especially those of the immediately postwar period, clearly deserve collected showing and reappraisal. There are works on show, also, by such distinguished



Magician Suite IV, one of the "naughty-but-nice" Allen Joneses at the Academy; and right, Graham Arnold's Girl on Silbury Hill at Bath

Honorary Academicians as Balbus and Miro, emphasizing the Academy's recent inclination to look for newsworthy guests as a way of hooking in a possibly sceptical public. It is good to see them there, but not, I think, really necessary.

The Academy, like the National Theatre, has its own special public, people who are not necessarily dense or ill-informed, but expect safe value for their money and do not want too many nasty shocks (Even Allen Joneses, like the one on this year's poster, can count as naughty-but-nice). They, surely, will keep on coming and, with gratifying frequency, buying for ever.

Probably many on this special Academy public seldom if ever set foot in a commercial West End gallery; they might find it unfamiliar and intimidating, not knowing quite what to expect, and anyway it is another world. The primary intention of the Bath Contemporary Art Fair is to lure the local equivalent of this special public into the familiar surroundings of the Assembly Rooms to look at that great unknown and untried, Modern Art, without the qualms and hesitations which are so frequently associated with it. The whole thing functions like an

antiques fair; it is opened by a celebrity, makes a splash in the local papers, and thereafter you pay your admission and wander round with no fear that you may be expected to be an expert, or importuned to buy, or frozen out by some gorgon at the desk asking pointedly what, precisely, you want. The tone is homely, the 32 dealers showing are happy to chat, and visitors have no other obligation than to have a good time.

The fair itself covers only a weekend, and so is over for this year by the time you read this. But what it stands for is significant enough to deserve mention, and again it is surprising, and pleasing, to note how many who wander in just to look end up buying a piece of original artwork. After all, without this painless introduction, they might never realize that you can get something beautiful and unique for no more, necessarily, than it would cost you to get a green-faced Chinese lady or those charging elephants, pretentiously framed, at the same store that sold you your three-piece suite.

And though the fair has gone, the Bath Festival of which it has become an important part continues for a fortnight, with at least 15 specially mounted shows of art and craft

scattered around to make a visit to Bath worthwhile for even the art-sated Londoner, as well as making a most agreeable diversion for those who would be there anyway for the music or the drama.

There is another enterprise to lure unexpected people in to look at art and actually to buy it under way in London at the moment — but an unexpected part of London and in a location hardly less exotic to Londoners than Bath Assembly Rooms. In the City, in the unlikely drill-hall which is what passes, since the Blitz, for the Guildhall Art Gallery, there is until June 18 A Summer Show for the City, presented jointly by three dealers from further west, the Maclean Gallery, the Maas Gallery and J. L. W. Bird.

For the occasion the nascent features of the space have been obscured with pale blue drapes, and the whole attractively hung with nineteenth and twentieth-century British paintings and drawings. The public aimed at is presumably directors of City companies who might be persuaded to buy art for their offices, plus less well-heeled City workers who might possibly be tempted to something at the lower end of the price range, and even if

not will no doubt enjoy this as a pleasant, free way of passing half-an-hour.

Nothing that you could call a challenge here: nearly all of it is in fact quite comfortable and conservative, and even the more bizarre elements, such as William Roberts' rather desperate 1971 attempts to invade the world of the hippy and the minimalist, *Rush Hour*, are not too unfamiliar. And the overall quality is admirable; you can see, for instance, major paintings by Sickert and Clausen as well as lesser works by the same artists; a very tempting range of Victorian oils and watercolours, outstanding among them a weird visionary piece by the little-known Archer Stanley, *Britain's Health and Britain's Greatness*, which evokes mid-Victorian ship-building in terms that John Martin would have recognized and appreciated; and finely contrasted records of First World War scenes and characters by Eric Kennington and C. R. W. Nevinson. Any office would be graced by an addition from this admirable show; one only hopes that City money-men can be persuaded to see it that way.

John Russell Taylor

## Television

## Vietnam revisited

"The smell of death — it was there when you were eating your rations — it was like you were eating death." That was a marine's most vivid memory. A pretty young woman recalled with trembling voice the day they dug up rows of kneeling skeletons outside Hue, each with its skull smashed in from behind. In a gunsight image doubtless etched subliminally on the mind of some nameless American cameraman, an arm flails wildly out of a swamp, the gun barks once, and the arm falls limp into the water.

One of the most ghastly celebrated images ever to come out of the Vietnam war was that of the Vietcong officer being summarily despatched in the street in last week's edition of *Vietnam* (Channel Four); that event was piped into British homes, beginning with the man walking toward his doom like one already dead, and ending with the sudden gush of blood. Another of the war's most pivotal images, of naked girls running along a road with napalm burning on their backs, was shown last night, together with film of wounded peasants cowering in terror as helicopters circled relentlessly above, and numerous pictures of the dead and dying.

The makers of this series are, it seems, aware of the possibility that some viewers may be sent by the bloody footage into a morbid trance. I would say not only that that was a certainty, but that video-enthusiasts who collect hard-core sadism will now be gratefully adding to their hoards.

Those who can keep the violence in perspective, however, will get a remarkable lesson in recent history: there has never been anything like this televised record of a war before, and there probably never will be again. The scrupulous care with which the international production team set about establishing the truth has resulted in three parallel accounts (American, and North and South Vietnamese), each of which is itself split into strands representing the viewpoints of rulers and ruled, Richard Nixon and Robert McNamara may not have given interviews, but just about everyone else has, and astonishing testimony is.

Students of American politics will have been riveted by the filmed record of how Lyndon Johnson came to break the news of his retirement to the world. We watched him running through an early version of his speech, scratching his chin and listening to see if the words sounded jingoistic enough.

Then his aides told of their opposition, and of the frenzied redrafting, and then we saw the final broadcast, a perfect U-turn. Military historians will have listened attentively last night as a helicopter pilot described his on the whole rather exhilarating "nine to five job". Social historians will have pricked up their ears at talk of Saigon being divided into "white" and "black" sides, with even the locals accepting the foreign racial barriers. Ordinary mortals will have looked, listened, and thought.

Max Harrison

Michael Church

## Opera

## Seeing the light after the interval

Glyndebourne  
Die Entführung

Despite the weather, Glyndebourne has opened its season completely among the vigorous early-summer growths of Mozart in his middle twenties, and *Idomeneo* on Thursday was joined in the repertoire on Sunday evening by *The Seraglio*.

This is the production by Peter Wood which was generally ill-regarded when it was new in 1980. Mr Wood has returned to stage its first revival, and there have been some changes, even changes of scenery. He has not, however, repented his decision to use stretches of orchestral music for stage business, nor is there any reason of principle why he should have.

Even so, if you are going to have people do things while the orchestra is preparing for something quite other, then the action has to be purposeful. Here the cast seemed faintly apologetic in the first half, and it was only after the interval that the production began to lift itself into the light, cultivated world created for it by William Dudley's Islamic designs. The singing, too, became very much better.

That comment does not apply, though, to the two



Elizabeth Prentiss and Ryland Davies, providing the lift

survivors from 1980, Lillian Watson as Blonde and Willard White as Osmin. They were splendid from the start. Without losing anything of his quick comic touch, Mr White has become stronger in malevolence; he seems a real threat to the lovers, not just a pantomime villain, and his rich bass is always a pleasure to hear.

Miss Watson also is a vocal delight. Pertness is not always an attractive or a funny attribute; she makes it both because it arises so intimately

from the quality of her voice. There appears to be no vocal acting involved at all, and the absence of effort makes the characterization utterly winning.

If these two are the constants, the lift comes from the contributions of Elizabeth Prentiss as Constanze and Ryland Davies as Belmonte. To an extent this is because the substance of the music alters.

Neither of these lovers is happy in the virtuosic arias of the first half. Both come into their own when they are working in ensemble, Miss Prentiss losing the harshness that enters her voice under high pressure, and Mr Davies finding his vibrato. The great quartet for the Europeans at the end of Act II was beautifully sung by all, and sung with close sympathy for the shifts of feeling it contains.

Petrof Evangelides as Pedrillo is charming in this scene, singing and behaving with total naturalness. Robert Atzora's Bassa Selim is up to something else. This is a curiously angry performance, and the magnanimity at the end is dispensed with more distance than anything else. The orchestra, meanwhile, benefit from the concentration of the repertoire. Gustav Kuhn adopts some quick tempos and others on the slow side, but the players are always with him and bold to catch the character of the music. After their glorious and disciplined efforts in *Idomeneo*, one wishes there were more for the chorus to do.

Paul Griffiths

## Concert

Philharmonia/  
Ozawa  
Festival Hall

Seiji Ozawa was a living commemoration on Sunday night of his Boston Symphony Orchestra's golden jubilee commission in 1930 of a *Symphony of Psalms* from Stravinsky. With no less sense of occasion and with the quick breath of fresh inspiration, he drew from the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus a performance of tingling vitality and airy lightness.

Woodwind choruses were crisply poised against the heartbeat patter of word and percussion. And the precise weighting of forces in the final "Laudate Eum in cybalis" held their resonance in just that fine balance between animation and

suspension, the human and the hieratic which was achieved so memorably in this performance as a whole.

Stravinsky was touring his opera-oratorio *Oedipus Rex* even as he began work on the *Symphony*, and it was a fruitful piece of programming, typical of the Philharmonia, to juxtapose the two works. The same primitive heartbeat shuddered through Ozawa's vibrant, unrelentingly exciting reading.

If anything, the sniping menace and terror of the chorus, Ozawa's breathless continuity from block to block, and the immediacy of the conflict between Oedipus and Jocasta threatened here to topple the work's monumental, ritual quality. Stravinsky was, after all, insistent that this should be a still-life not an action drama.

Hilary Finch

## London debuts

Reinhold Korupp drew an excellent sound from his cello in the unaccompanied opening of Beethoven's Sonata Op 69, yet later in this initial *Allegro*, despite his fluency, he was less secure in both tone and intonation. The remaining movements, however, displayed a sinewy concentration which showed that he, and his pianist, Michael Dussek, had the heart of the matter.

Next we had a rare and welcome opportunity of hearing some Reger, the Suite Op 131c No 3, and Mr Korupp was, paradoxically, more secure in this unaccompanied work than elsewhere. Contrary to the composer's undesired reputation, the Suite is a fine piece, and its long, often soaring, lines were beautifully sustained in this performance. It all contrasted sharply with the dull Bréval sonata which followed. Chopin's Sonata Op 65

provided relief, of course, and this reading of the outer movements had a particularly strong emotional current. Yet, so far as the cellist was concerned, it was not quite idiomatic, and there were various features, not least his initial entry, of which he needs to make more.

It is hard to know what would constitute an idiomatic performance of Camille's *Fantasia Concertante* No 4, a collection of effectively written yet musically nondescript bits and pieces for solo violin.

Lorraine McAslan's forthright, boundingly confident execution almost persuaded one that it had some value, but her true mettle was shown in Bartók's Rhapsody No 1. Fiery and spontaneous, she produced a wide variety of tone in this that was invariably apt.

Max Harrison

Royal Opera House  
The Royal Ballet  
14-30 July

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Afternoon of a Faun/  
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This is the first time an official coin of the realm has been minted to commemorate the Games. The Universiade dollar is struck in two finishes: Proof and Brilliant Uncirculated, and contains 50% pure silver. 1983 numismatic coin sets are also available.

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 712.2  
FT 100 32.55  
FT All Shares 42  
Barrington 20.03  
TSE 100 168.9  
(Friday's close)  
Tokyo Nikkei 1,034  
8822.35 up 29.4  
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index  
903.18 down 10  
New York closed for holiday

## CURRENCIES

## LONDON CLOSE

Sterling 51.51  
Index 87.0  
DM 3.9950  
FF 12.0850  
Yen 392.00  
Dollar  
Index 123.5  
DM 2.5077  
Gold  
\$437

## NEW YORK CLOSE

Sterling \$148  
(Friday's close)

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates  
Base rates  
3 month interbank 10%  
Euro currency rates  
3 month Euribor 9 3/4%  
3 month Df 4 1/4%  
3 month Fd 13 1/4%  
ECGD Fed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period April 6 to May 3,  
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: MEPC, Finat, Audiologic Holdings, Dominion International Group, Globe Investment Trust, Indscape, Nimsco International, Pacific International Transport Paper.  
TOMORROW - Interim: Buffalotrans, G. W. Mining Company, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Girdland Exploration and Finance Company, Grovovier Properties, Herring American Investment Trust, Robert M. Taylor, Leeds Group, London Scottish Finance Corporation, Marival Consolidated Mines, St. Helens Gold Mines, Stifford Coal Mining Company, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation, West Rand Consolidated Mines, Anglo Allied Lyons, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Coalite Group, De La Rue, Dunhill Holdings, Energy Services and Electronics, Robert M. Taylor, West Group.  
THURSDAY - Interim: AE, British Petroleum, Carr's Milling Industries, Heston Mothercare (9 months), Hickson International, Finat, Becham Group, Bishop's Group, Castings (amended), Century Oil Group, Harbours and Crossed, Rowlinson Securities, Triaxis, IBM.  
FRIDAY - Interim: Dabco, Park Industries, Johnson and Firth Brown, Messina, Finat: Computer and Systems Engineering, Dwek Group, Garford, Key Industries, Keep Investment Trust.

Industry still  
'picking up'

The level of industrial activity is continuing to pick up, the Confederation of British Industry says in its economic report for May, published today. But progress is still "uneven".

The CBI says its latest report confirms the findings of last month's quarterly survey, with manufacturers' total and export order books sustaining their improvement.

The May survey, including results of the CBI's monthly trends inquiry, says that demand is stronger for companies producing consumer and intermediate goods than for those producing heavy capital goods.

● **REH SALE:** Ranks Hovis McDougall said it is offering 25 per cent of the share capital of its wholly-owned Cerebos Pacific subsidiary for sale in Singapore to raise the equivalent of £10.1m before expenses. The offer is underwritten by Morgan Grenfell (Asia) and Kim Eng Securities, RHM said in a statement.

● **P & O PLAN:** P & O will not make any further moves to defend the £290m takeover bid by Trafalgar House until it has seen the Trafalgar takeover offer documents later this week. Last night Mr Oliver Brooks, finance director at P & O, said that there are unlikely to be any developments in the controversial takeover bid until the offer documents are released.

● **OIL FIND:** Statoil, the Norwegian State Oil Group, has discovered oil in the Norwegian part of the North Sea above the £2nd Parallel, it was announced in Oslo yesterday. This is the first oil to be discovered by Norway above this latitude, although gas has been found there.

● **JAPANESE DEFICIT:** Japan's overall balance of payments swung to a deficit of \$1.06bn in April from a \$597m March surplus.

US hopes  
for lower  
interest  
rates fade

From Maxwell Newman

New York

The US money supply figures announced on Friday have dashed hopes that the Federal Reserve is attempting to restrain money growth. May was the worst month for money growth for more than two years.

During the month money M1 has risen \$13.9bn (£8.6bn) and this increase has arrested a weak, but perceptible tendency for interest rates to decline.

Instead, interest rates are rising again, as always happens these days when the financial markets are faced with unexpectedly large money growth. The 90-day Treasury bill yield is back almost to 8.5 per cent, from below 8 per cent a month ago.

Treasury bond futures (December 1983 contract), which had briefly rallied to 78.5 by the first week of May (after negligible money growth in April), were down to 75 at the close last Friday.

The dollar is strengthening again. Last week it reached a high point of DM 2.50. The commodities markets, the gold market, and even the stock market, have been stopped in their tracks by the rebellion in the fixed-interest markets against the boom in money.

Some Wall Street analysts have speculated that the Fed attempted to window dress American interest rates in time for the Williamsburg conference. If this were the case, it would reveal an appalling ignorance by the central bank about how the financial markets react these days.

Huge injections of cash do not push rates down in the United States these days. They push rates up.

For the financial markets, the announcement on Friday night that money M1 had risen \$2.3bn (£1.4bn) from the unrevised figure for the week of May 11, was a serious disappointment.

It underlined the strength of the rise in the money stock since the end of last month. It meant that between the week of April 20 and the week of May 18, money M1 rose \$15.2bn, an appalling result.

Those who have to cope with the consequences of this money explosion cannot assess whether it has been a result of underlying Fed policy or a result of the attempt by the Fed to juggle the seasonally adjusted figures for April.

Link-up  
for Swiss  
watch firms

By David Young

Under threat from Japanese electronic technology and cheap Russian exports the two leading Swiss watch making groups - Omega and Longines are their most famous brands - will merge. The move involves Swiss banks waiving claims to outstanding loans involving \$545m (£3.75m).

In addition, the Swiss banks involved will back the new combine with loan facilities of \$540m. The banks say they regard previously invested in the groups as irretrievable.

The two groups, SSRI and ASUAG, have been affected by over-production in the world-wide and clock industry since 1981 and an analysis of the two businesses by the banks has found duplication of some activities.

However the industry is regarded by the banks as so vital to the Swiss economy that the rescue package has already been drawn up and is expected to be approved at meetings on June 29 and July 6.

In a statement issued yesterday the involved, principally the Swiss Bank Corporation and the Union Bank of Switzerland, said that the move is a "major sacrifice on the part of the Swiss banks and must be seen as reflecting the confidence they place in the future of a reorganized Swiss watch industry".

The industrialized nations have told the United States that it must take steps to control its budget deficit and bring down interest rates if the present economic recovery is to be sustained.

In the strongest language so far at the ninth economic summit here, Western leaders criticized US inaction on the deficit and expressed concern over the effect of high interest rates on their own economies.

The Reagan Administration has launched a campaign to convince its European critics and financial markets that the US deficit is neither the cause of high interest rates nor a threat to recovery.

"We explained that there is very little linkage between deficit and interest rates; that the evidence simply is not there," Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, said.

Mr Regan and other US officials have sought to convince the Europeans that the

By Frances Williams

Economics Correspondent

In a controversial set of economic forecasts out today Professor Patrick Minford, head of the Liverpool Research Group, gives unequivocal backing to Mrs Thatcher's economic programme and uses voters to support the Conservatives - a move certain to attract criticism.

His Liverpool group receives £65,000 a year from the Social Science Research Council for its forecasting work and its use as a political vehicle is certain to reopen old wounds in the forecasting fraternity.

Last year a row developed after the Cambridge Economic Policy Group - which has provided much of the intellectual framework for the Labour Party's alternative economic strategy - had its SSRC grant slashed in favour of extra cash for Professor Minford and Professor Michael Benstock.

Mr Michael Posner, the SSRC's chairman, said: "We finance Professor Minford for the fastest and excellence of his scientific work. We hope that we support researchers of all

political hues and expect social scientists to express their views with vigour and openness."

Professor Minford, an occasional adviser to the Conservative Government, says the Liverpool research suggests inflation can be brought down to zero through tight money and fiscal policies without impairing recovery, and that measures to cut taxes and curb union power will make substantial inroads into the jobsless total.

"Only the Conservative Party has adopted all these policies,"

political hues and expect social scientists to express their views with vigour and openness."

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## 'Vote Conservative' call certain to provoke criticism

Controversial forecasts support  
Thatcher's economic policies

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## Inflation 'to stay at 5pc this year'

Inflation should stay below 5 per cent for most of this year and hover between 5 and 6 per cent in 1984 if the Conservatives win the election, according to James Capel, stockbroker.

James Capel has revised down earlier inflation forecasts because of signs that the underlying inflation rate remains stable and because a Conservative victory at the polls is likely to bolster confidence in sterling.

Challenging the City view that a new Tory Government is likely to tighten up on monetary and fiscal policy, precipitating a rise in interest rates, James Capel says that sterling's likely strength and the better inflation outlook mean that the odds are now on a drop in British interest rates in the coming year.

Grieverson, Grant, stockbrokers, also recently downgraded its forecasts for inflation, suggesting that interest rates may have to rise to choke off

excess money growth. It says that the poor money supply figures for the past two months reflect a low level of funding and a rush by Government departments to exhaust spending budgets.

James Capel expects inflation to move up from 3.6 per cent in May to 5.3 per cent by the end of the year. Next year it sees inflation rising to 6 per cent in the second quarter but then declining to 5 per cent

rates, because these policies "are by now widely expected in the event of Conservative victory".

In the longer run, he says, unemployment could be reduced by 500,000 through tax cuts (a 40 per cent real increase in income tax thresholds and child benefits, over and above inflation) and a further 750,000 through cutting union power "to its 1970 level".

The Liverpool forecasts, whose track record has been good on inflation but poor on growth and unemployment, contrast with the majority of mainstream economic projections comparing the party programmes. These tend to show that there is a clear trade-off, in the short term at least, between lower inflation and lower unemployment.

Attempts by a Thatcher Government to reduce inflation further would be likely to lead to yet higher unemployment. But Labour expansion plans, without incomes restraint, could also come unstuck as extra jobs were bought only at the price of accelerating inflation.

Mr Desmond Reid, the Chairman of the London Committee, died suddenly on April 23rd last whilst on a trip to the Bank, as well as to his many friends.

Baron Hottelinger and Monsieur Mallet retire at this meeting. We thank them for the outstanding service which they have given to the Bank. The Committee have invited Monsieur Jacques de Fouchier to fill one of the vacancies thus created.

In Turkey, 1982 saw the consolidation of the authority of the present regime and progress towards the return of parliamentary Government.

On the economic front, the 1980 stabilisation programme

was maintained. Inflation was reduced to about 30 per cent per annum and the current account deficit was halved. On the international front, Turkey's credit standing has been re-established. Internally, tight money policies and high interest rates led to a fall in industrial output. Unemployment worsened and many companies had to face grave financial problems.

The Banking Sector experienced a hazardous year, due to the unfavourable interest rate structure and the substantial increase in doubtful debts.

In these unfavourable conditions, our branches increased their deposits and turnover satisfactorily. Nevertheless, we were unable to avoid an increase in our doubtful debts and have thought it imperative to make large provisions. The outlook for 1983 is not encouraging and the profitability of our Turkish operations may be substantially reduced this year.

Last year, a report was given on our negotiations for the transfer of our branch network in Turkey to a company established under local law in which the Ottoman Bank would have retained a minority interest. For the time being these discussions have not reached any conclusion.

**Istanbul Hotel Company**  
The Istanbul Hotel, managed by the local affiliate of Wagons-Lits International, earned a worthwhile profit. The legal proceedings against the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation are still before the courts.

**Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban**  
did not suffer the loss of a single member of its staff. The damage to their premises was of a minor nature only. The 1982 Balance Sheet totals L.L.1.6 billion against about L.L.1.4 billion at the end of 1981. The net profit after tax amounted to L.L.8.5 million. Given the uncertainties prevailing in the country, the General Meeting will be asked to approve the transfer of all the profits to Reserves.

**Bank of Tehran**  
Our share of compensation, amounting to just over \$5,329,000, was paid to us earlier this year.

**Net Asset Value**  
In 1980, the Committee published their valuation of the net assets of the Bank at £60 per share. The Committee believe it would be helpful to bring this valuation up to date. The greater part of the Bank's assets is in currencies other than Sterling and is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. A considerable part consists of banking premises, difficult to value, and shares subject to market fluctuations. With these reservations, the Committee have calculated that the net assets of the Bank stood at about £80 per share at end 1982.

**Copies of the Report and Accounts will be obtainable from:**  
The Secretary, Ottoman Bank Representative Office, Dunster House, 37 Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7DN.

**City Comment**  
**OCL sails into uncertainty**

If tentative negotiations between P & O and Trafalgar House's shipping line, Cunard, to merge their cruise fleets two years ago had come to anything would Trafalgar be bidding for P & O now?

It seems unlikely. But two years ago nobody would have believed that the doldrums the British shipping industry was then going through could worsen. Now attitudes have changed and the stock market is no longer concerned with the shipping companies' unimpressive earnings, but with their heavy assets, even if they do look overvalued.

Shipping shares have always suffered from low earnings in the face of considerable asset backing, the result of being a highly cyclical industry.

Once it became clear that someone was interested in P & O, attention focused on asset values. The problem with assets is that they are of little value, unless the shareholders benefit.

P & O's 47 per cent holding in OCL, the container line, is the subject of much speculation. What is it worth? Will it be floated off? Will P & O try to buy out its partners? Will they buy out P & O if Trafalgar wins control?

OCL is certainly ready to be floated off, but whether the Trafalgar bid will affect the timing is unclear. P & O's partners, British & Commonwealth and Ocean Transport & Trading, guard their interest in OCL more jealously than most people realize. They would be tempted to buy out P & O, though whether Ocean could afford to do so is debatable.

Meanwhile, Ocean's share price has been firm. The suspicion is that Far East interests have been buying the shares. The strategic implications should a foreign bid materialize are considerably greater than those the Office of Fair Trading will be pondering in relation to P & O.

## Tilling warning on divestment

By Andrew Cornelius

The board of Thomas Tilling has again urged shareholders to reject the £650m takeover bid terms offered by BTR.

In a letter sent to shareholders over the weekend, Tilling said that they would lose the benefits which would accrue from the promised divestment of Cornhill Insurance and the demerger of the InterMed health care group if they accepted BTR's terms.

# WATTS BLAKE BEARNE

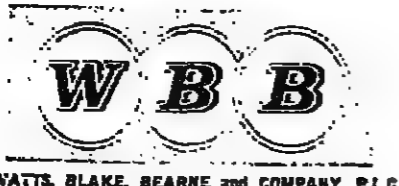
NEWTON ABBOT

Mr. C. D. Pike, Chairman, reports:

## Performance confirms resilience

- \* Pretax profit of £3,173,406 compared with £3,659,198 in 1981.
- \* Total ordinary dividend increased from 3.57p to 3.75p.
- \* Both ball and china clay sales suffered from recession in Continental markets.
- \* Performance during deepest of recessions has confirmed our resilience; now in excellent shape to resume pattern of growth when conditions permit.

Annual General Meeting: 3rd June, 1983



WATTS, BLAKE, BEARNE and COMPANY, P.L.C.

PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS

# JOHNSTON GROUP PLC

Manufacturers of road suction cleaners and hydraulic equipment, civil engineering, building and road surfacing contractors, manufacturers of concrete and g.p. pipes and roadstone

- TURNOVER increased by 25%
- PRE-TAX PROFIT increased by 21%
- ORDINARY DIVIDEND raised by 50%

"Results such as those achieved by the Group do not happen by accident. They are the result of concerted and disciplined efforts at all levels to achieve greater efficiency and output, of good design and energetic marketing of products and services."

### RESULTS IN BRIEF

	1982	1981	1980
Turnover	£3,067	£2,416	£1,010
Group profit before taxation	£,272	£,169	£,721
Earnings per ordinary share	31.99p	25.89p	15.89p
Dividends per ordinary share	6.00p	4.00p	3.00p
Net asset value per ordinary share	184.28p	155.77p	131.80p

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Johnston House, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1BG.

# ALFA-LAVAL

Tumba, Sweden

## Placing of

800,000 New Non-restricted Series B Shares to raise SEK 270,000,000

Managed by

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Underwritten by

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Enskilda Securities  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited

Morgan Stanley International

Brokers to the placing

W. Greenwell & Co.

Grievson, Grant and Co.

NEW ISSUE. All of these securities having been subscribed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only May, 1983. These securities have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States.

## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

# Sumleigh prepares for market

Details of yet another high technology group planning to join the growing ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market is expected today.

Birmingham-based broking firm Smith Keen Cutler is arranging to place 4 million shares in Sumleigh Electronics, a manufacturer of specialist electronic equipment. The placing price is expected to be around 10p, raising about £400,000. The group intends to use the proceeds to buy its own factory premises, and the remainder for working capital.

The group, made up of three operating divisions, is Ministry of Defence approved with much of its work taken up by defence projects, including amplifiers and ground-to-air communications equipment. For the present year the group is hoping to make profits before tax of £300,000 on turnover of around £2m.

Meanwhile, Renishaw, designer and maker of high-tech precision measuring equipment, has confirmed its intention of coming to market. After the success of the recent Micro Focus offer for sale by tender, Renishaw has opted for a similar approach. Brokers Rowe & Pitman is offering 2.8 million shares at a minimum tender price of 80p valuing the

company at £22.4m. A striking price of around 125p is anticipated.

Sales have grown from £513,000 to £6.4m producing an increase in profits from £165,000 to £1.6m in the past five years. For the present year, the group is forecasting pretax profits of not less than £1.65m giving a prospective price-earnings ratio of 28. The directors are also forecasting a dividend of 1p gross for the year which will be 2.5 times covered.

The bulk of the group's sales are taken up in exports with its best markets in the United States and Japan. It claims to spend annually around 15 per cent of turnover on research and development.

Renishaw designs and manu-

factures touch-trigger probes for instant three dimensional measurement. The company was founded by Mr David McMurtry, chairman, and Mr John Deer, managing director. They will retain over 70 per cent of the 28 million shares between them. Both are former employees of Rolls-Royce, a company which now figures prominently among the group's customers.

Also making an offer for sale by tender last week was Cifer, the micro-computers and video terminals group, which is offering 2.7 million shares at a minimum tender price of 115p. This represents about 17 per cent of the equity and values the entire company at £17.92m.

The group's trading record shows turnover growing from £830,000 in 1978 to £5.2m last year followed by a fluctuating profits record of £50,000 in 1978 and a loss of £137,000 in 1979. Last year, the group made profits of £851,000. For the present year, it is forecasting £1.35m pretax profits.

Cifer says one of its biggest problems is competing with cheap imports. The size of its market in the VDU area is less than 5 per cent of the total. But this area offers immense growth potential, the group says.

Foster Braithwaite is arranging a placing of 340,000 shares in Leaseway Gould, one of Britain's largest independent consultants to the agricultural industry. The shares are already quoted under rule 163 (2).

The shares are being placed at 12p, putting the group on a historic earnings ratio of 12. This values the group at £2.4m. In five years, turnover has risen from £1.3m to £2.9m producing profits up from £133,000 to £265,000.

Its customers include government, international agencies, public authorities and private sector clients.

On Friday, shareholders at UDS's extraordinary meeting turned down proposals to sell the John Collier and Richards Shops chain to the Burton Group. This must have come as a blow to Mr Rodney Fitch, the chairman of interior designer Fitch & Co, which joined the USM last year.

After successfully completing a pilot venture to redesign five of Burton's Top Shops, the group has just been awarded a contract to refurbish a further 35 of the 100-plus chain. But Mr Fitch has already been assessing the prospects for the group if it is awarded the contract to redesign the 500-odd shops in the John Collier and Richards Shops chain.

Earlier in the week, Mr Fitch told shareholders at the annual meeting that the group was continuing to expand and was looking for bigger premises. Several new clients had been signed up, including Boots, Guinness and Promodex. Continental, a leading French supermarket group.

The Terminal Four project at Heathrow still has 18 months left to run but the group has already been appointed to produce an interior design for the Manchester International Airport Authority.

Mr Fitch also hopes to announce an important contract later in the year with "a major force in British retailing". The shares ended the week 40p up at 323p.

Michael Clark

# OTTOMAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £4.50 per share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 27th May, 1983, will be PAYABLE on and after 17th June, 1983, in London at 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The Coupon to be presented is No. 110. The holders of Founders' Shares will receive an amount of £514.40 per whole share payable on the same date and at the same place, against presentation of Coupon No. 53. Coupons must be listed on forms, which can be obtained on application, and left five clear days for examination before payment.



## First Charlotte Assets Trust

A growth of capital investment trust with emphasis on investment in the U.S.M.

Year to 31st March, 1983 Net asset value: +38%  
"Significant progress has been made towards our long term objective of having 70% of our assets invested in small U.K. companies with particular emphasis on the U.S.M."

P.E.G. Balfour, Chairman

To: D.T.M. Ross, The Secretariat Department, Ivory & Stone Limited, One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

Please send me a copy of the 1983 Annual Report for First Charlotte Assets Trust.

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

### Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares of Cifer plc in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. These abridged particulars do not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.

# CIFER plc

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No 1063899

Cifer plc, founded in 1972, designs and manufactures microcomputers and microprocessor based computer video terminals together with the associated software.

## Offer for Sale by Tender

2,737,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a minimum tender price of 115p per share payable in full on application.

by  
**Stock Beech & Co.**

Share Capital  
Authorised 17,000,000  
Issued and Fully Paid 15,587,000  
Ordinary Shares of 10p each

Full details of Cifer and of this Offer for Sale are set out in the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered). Copies of the Prospectus, which includes details of the procedure for applying for shares together with application forms, are available from 31 May 1983 from the offices listed below:

Stock Beech & Co.,  
Warford Court,  
Throgmorton Street,  
London EC2N 2AY

Lloyds Bank Plc.,  
Registrar's Department,  
Issue Section,  
111 Old Broad Street,  
London EC2N 1AU

Stock Beech & Co.,  
Bristol & West Building,  
Broad Quay,  
Bristol BS1 4DD

Stock Beech & Co.,  
131 George Street,  
Birmingham B3 3HL

Lloyds Bank Plc.,  
Lloyds Bank Plc.,  
Edinburgh EH2 4LQ

Stock Beech & Co.,  
194A Seabourne Road,  
Southbourne,  
Bournemouth BH5 2JB

and main branches of  
Lloyds Bank Plc.  
in Melksham, Trowbridge, Devizes, Chippenham

The Prospectus for this Offer for Sale is also being published in full, with an application form, in the Financial Times on 31 May 1983.

The application list for the Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on 3rd June, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

## FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Yield	Price	Par	Yield	Price	Par
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
10% Fixed Rate	10.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	100.00

TENDERS MUST BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDING, 1, MARK LANE, LONDON EC3N 2BJ, ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE 1983, BETWEEN 10.00 AM AND 1.00 PM. TENDERS MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDING, 1, MARK LANE, LONDON EC3N 2BJ, ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE 1983, BETWEEN 10.00 AM AND 1.00 PM.

## ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000 10 1/4 per cent TRESURY CONVERTIBLE STOCK, 1987 MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £98.25 PER CENT.

Payable as follows:  
On 1st June 1983 £250,000,000  
On 1st July 1983 £250,000,000  
On 1st August 1983 £250,000,000  
On 1st September 1983 £250,000,000

1. The Government and Company of the Bank of England are authorized to issue by tender £1,000,000,000 of 10 1/4 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1987, in accordance with the provisions of the Treasury Act 1956 and the Treasury Act 1967.

2. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

3. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

4. Interest will be payable on the Stock at the rate of 10 1/4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly in arrears on 1st June, 1st July, 1st August and 1st September.

5. Holders of the Stock will be entitled to participate in the dividends of the Bank of England.

6. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

7. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

8. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

9. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

10. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

Date of collection	Amount
1st June 1983	£250,000,000
1st July 1983	£250,000,000
1st August 1983	£250,000,000
1st September 1983	£250,000,000

11. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

12. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

13. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

14. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

15. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

16. The Stock will be issued in the form of £100 notes, each note being convertible into £100 of the ordinary shares of the Bank of England.

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# The great software explosion

Forces can be made as personal computer sales double every two years

Never let it be said you are no opportunity left in the money. One area for which the future is bright is in the devising of programs for personal computers, not only for use at home, but also in business.

"The world is thirst for PC software, and plenty of such software will be the difference between a marginal sale," says J. T. Williams, director of Sydney Development, a young fast-growing software company.

The reason Williams optimism is the growth of the personal computer market as a whole, the present dearth of good software programs which make efficient use of a computer's processing and data storage resources. The world PC market is growing at a rate of 20% a year, and is likely to be around \$5,000m in 1985, he estimates.

Commodore, for example, introduced its 164, sometimes called the "Eater", at the end of last year as a US

price of \$595. It is now \$390 and is expected to drop to \$299 by Christmas. This is not because of poor sales, quite the reverse. Commodore recently revealed it has produced a million machines in the first three months of this year.

Texas Instruments predicts that the west European market for personal computers will be worth \$500m by the end of 1985. The company expects sales to reach 2.4 million units compared with 3.7 million in the US, and 1984 sales to be 250 per cent more than 1983 to about 4 million units.

It plans to augment its already strong position in this market with a business computer costing £169.95, which will be in the shops this autumn.

Another example is the IBM Personal Computer also launched last year. Priced at around \$6,700 in the US, it has processing power equivalent to a \$1.5 million mainframe of 15 years ago, and has already secured 17 per cent of the market.

To consolidate this success, he predicts that IBM, will introduce a less powerful version, the Personal, this autumn costing between \$750 and \$850.

"These and the many other machines being introduced will all need software - indeed, software now accounts for 70 per cent of overall computer systems costs, and this trend is accelerating," Williams observes.

Williams, who worked for IBM Canada for nine years, believes the pace in software development for personal computers is being determined by young people. "Kids are driving what's happening. They automatically accept the changes that computers bring," he says.

He also believes that much of the new generation of PC software for education and business will come from computer games programs developed largely by young people.

At the end of last year, Williams bought the worldwide marketing rights to a game called Evolution developed by Jeff Sember, aged 16.

Evolution is now selling at about \$50 through 1500 stores throughout North America, and is shortly being launched in Europe through Sydney Development's UK subsidiary.

Williams has also bought a North American animation firm called Artec, plus the worldwide marketing rights to a popular US cartoon series called BC and the Wizard of Iz, and is currently developing software using the Wizard as the basis of a typing instruction course. "I am a strong believer in using graphics in education and business. There's nothing which says business has to be boring," he says.

He is concentrating his company's efforts in what the computer industry calls "vertical markets", specific areas of business and education. He has packages for estate agents, stock brokers, and drapery businesses.

He formed Sydney Development (named after his home town of Sydney, Vancouver) five years ago, and its turnover last year was \$4m, \$1m of which was profit. He expects

this year's turnover will double, and profits to jump to \$3.5m.

Like other software companies, however, Sydney Development's growth depends on its software development resources, and there is a current shortage of good software people. Thus Williams has acquired a British software company, SP Support Services Ltd., for \$2.5m.

SP was formed in 1976 and has developed business and financial software for a variety of computers and blue-chip customers. It has offices in London, Birmingham and Nottingham, with a turnover for the current financial year expected to exceed £1m.

Williams sees the merger greatly increasing the flow of business in both directions across the Atlantic, with the British company producing programs for worldwide markets, and tailoring products developed in North America to suit the cultural differences of European markets.

Frank Brown

## Low BBC Breakfast won clear lead

While much of the computer industry has been occupied spreading the benefits of the electronic revolution, BBC Breakfast TV has been concentrating on the electronic revolution in the electronic room, a system which is attracting considerable interest from the 2,000 television stations worldwide.

It seems that not just the two-week trial which gave BBC TV a taste over its independent rival, TV-am. According to BBC TV marketing director, Audrey Singer, the new electronic system has given the BBC a clear lead in the organization and presentation of programs. The system which Audrey Singer describes as "revolutionary" was designed and implemented in a period of just five months.

It was all a matter of dedicated working between the BBC and the system's designers, the equivalent of Hewlett Packard's software house Systems and consultancy Arthur Anderson. The Government also had a strong hand in the project and it was only the advent of the market which

which precluded Kenneth Baker, Minister of Information Technology, from paying a formal visit this month.

The role of the Government was the launching of IT Year '82, of the office automation pilot scheme. Each pilot involved the Government in supporting and matching a UK-based office automation supplier with a selected public sector user. The understanding is that both parties undertake to develop new levels of technology which would not otherwise have been possible.

Langton Information Systems, a leading UK systems and consultancy company, part of the AGS Group, had the overall responsibility, on behalf of the CSA and Department of Industry, in evaluating each proposed pilot and masterminding subsequent progress.

Michael Naughton, a senior Langton director, believes that the 22 pilots announced will ensure that the UK will be firmly in the forefront of office technology development. Benefits, he notes, will accrue to users and suppliers competing



BBC Breakfast presenter Selina Scott

in the world market places.

For the Breakfast Time programme, journalists now key-in to the 40 or so terminals which update and access data files held on the two main HP computers.

The second machine is the reserve-back-up. If both computers "go down", it could be back to the potter's wheel or windmills of early television fame. Each terminal has its own built-in thermal printer which can produce hard copy - the script.

At the centre of the electronic news room system is the diary, which can hold information 365 days prior to transmission. Its flexibility is such that amend-

ments can be made up to last moment. Feeding directly into the diary are the major news agency lines and these news items can be reviewed and edited by members of the news production team.

The normal newsroom paper chase is replaced by a coded news item which can be amended as required and incorporated into the running programme diary. Should the programme editor decide at a very late stage to delete or extend one particular news item, then all involved, including the programme presenters, would be immediately put in the picture.

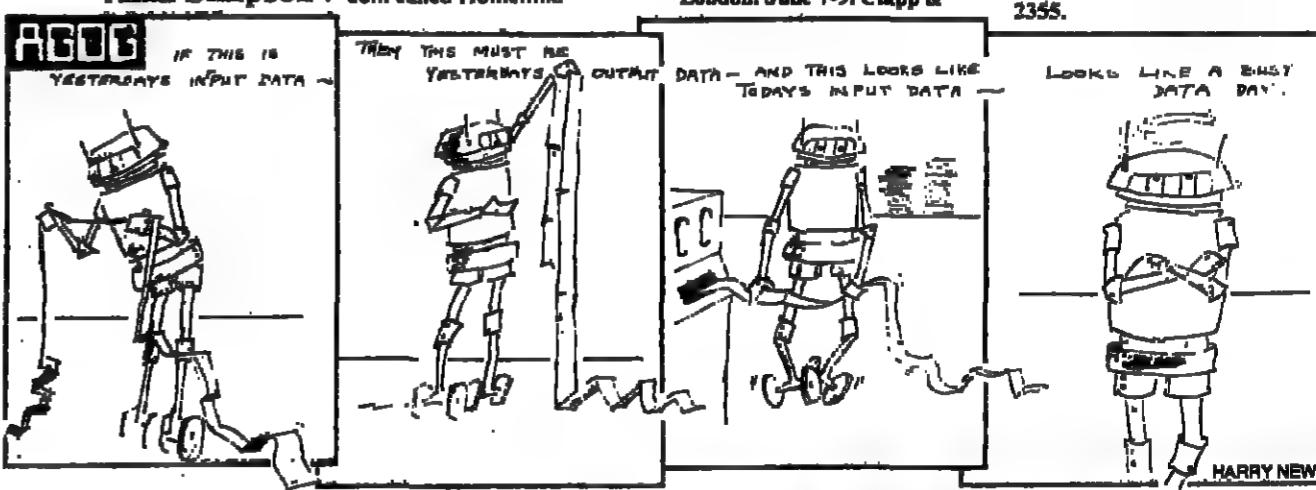
The second major feature of the system, "Profile", is the programme message file which electronically incorporates the headline running order, text and, if necessary, camera script. The computer system also automatically produces the auto-cue facility which enables all concerned, editors, presenters and controllers to keep track of events. Close to transmission time, "Skeleton" takes over. This provides an automated rundown of the 80 or so items which make up a typical Breakfast Time programme.

Future developments will incorporate improved levels of managerial information and provide assistance to outside news teams. The system will be able, for example to trigger the dispatch from Heathrow of fully briefed and equipped news teams.

The sales message has not been lost on the BBC and managing editor Tony Crabb and special assistant, current affairs, Tim Fry, who were both closely involved in the pilot project, are now turning their attention to marketing. Perhaps their first customer will be TV-am in Camden Lock which chose the American designed system "Basys" which, based on a microprocessor, allows a total of only 19 terminals.

Among the visitors to the Lime Grove studios are teams of Japanese and American TV technicians. With satellites making worldwide news gathering a speedy process, the fully comprehensive electronic BBC newsroom system could well be making some news of its own.

Alan Simpson



# Doing more. The Digital difference.

We didn't set out to earn a reputation for being different. Or even to make a name for doing more.

Our aim 25 years ago was simply to build and support computers that were both practical and reliable.

But one thing led to another and today you probably know us as one of the biggest computer companies in the world.

Or the largest manufacturer of mini-computers.

Along the way one or two of our new products have been seen by the computer industry as creating new standards.

The VAX 11/780 set the pace in 32-bit computing four years ago.

**More choice. Means making more computer systems for different professions.**



**More compatibility. Means making more computers that work easily together.**

And since the PDP-11 was launched in 1971 it has become, probably, the world's most popular computer.

As you might expect, our computers are helping to design jets, fight disease and even make movies.

But they're also used by thousands of small businessmen, accountants, engineers and other professionals; who didn't choose Digital because they knew about computers, but because they wanted ready-to-run systems that would suit their businesses.

That's why we have a network of independent Digital suppliers who understand your business as well as they know our computers.

But we like to

think you'll appreciate us even more when you come to expand your system.

That's because our computers work easily together. In a word, compatibility.

Which is why so many large companies choose Digital.

We believe that one of the most practical things we have done is bridge the gap between our computer generations. From microboards right up to our largest system.

It means software written on one Digital computer can be easily made to work on another Digital computer.

Your software and hardware investment is protected, giving greater productivity and more flexibility for growing companies.

It naturally follows that we design our new computers to work with all our systems. Today and tomorrow. But computers are only as good as the people who support them.

So it will come as no surprise to learn that we have 16,000 service professionals around the world ready to help you get more out of your computer.



**More innovation. Means setting new standards with our personal computers**

**More services. Means helping you get even more out of your computer.**

We aim to keep your computer running trouble free with maintenance options like our pioneering Remote Diagnosis and guaranteed response times.

We can also offer telephone support on software, advice on system design and implementation with hundreds of ready-to-run programs.

And our education services make computing easier for everyone.

With either on-site training, personal audio-visual programmes or courses at our training centres.

It all means doing more. But that's what makes us different.

Doing more. The Digital difference. Digital Equipment Company Limited, P.O. Box 110, Imperial Way, Reading RG2 0TR.

**digital**

## JOB SCENE

## How to find a true salesman

Salesmen, as Richard Sharpe reports, were for long on the bottom rung of the computer ladder. But now attitudes are changing.

ABS Computers, the British firm marketing small computers, has an acid test for candidates looking for jobs in sales. If you get the job, the interviewer asks, what would you say when asked at a party what you do for a living? If the answer is "I sell computers," then ABS assumes the candidate has grasped the essential fact that selling is vital, a profession to be proud of and a necessary part of business life.

Salesmen are still looked down on in the British information technology industry. Their knowledge of business systems, their extrovert personalities and the fact that they provide orders to keep the company going are all generally met with disdain.

But for all companies the role of the salesman is vital, and for the most successful their status is justifiably high. The most successful of all companies in information technology is IBM. The heads of its UK and world operations are almost all former salesmen: indeed they still have clients assigned to their care and it is still their job to get orders.

The British-owned ICL used to have a pretty poor reputation for selling: there was a feeling that its salesmen would answer the acid test with a hearty "Well, old boy, I'm actually in those computer things". But under its new management the mood is changing.

Indeed, the managing director, Robb Wilmot, is credited with securing a list of big orders

all on the response the customer has given to its virtuoso performance in presenting the company.

Selling is, however, not all glamorous presentation to the prospects board; a lot of it is hard work that never comes to fruition.

As a rule of thumb, at least a third of the prospects a salesman will pick up never turn into orders for anybody. The customer changes his mind and decides to take a completely different course.

The law of averages means that out of 30 good prospects only three or, at the most, four will turn into orders for the salesman. The other 16 or 17 will be lost to the competition.

But the real headache is that it is not at all clear at the beginning of the long process of wooing the prospect which three or four will turn into an order and which 16 or 17 will not.

Half a salesman's time should be spent on looking for new business. This involves tramping around trading estates, talking to receptionists, going through trade directories and, much loathed by salesmen, making cold calls. A lot of people get out of selling because they cannot take the high failure rate. No sale means no commission.

But when they do boost their salary by making a sale they are contributing to the salary of every other member of the company. Its a contribution which the whole industry should recognize.

Manny A Fernandez beamed with delight at the crowds gathered in his company's booth at the National Computer Conference here. For an unknown company that was not even listed in the exhibit guide, the Gavilan Computer Corporation was drawing crowds that would have done IBM proud.

The world wants one, said Fernandez, president and chief executive of Gavilan, based in Campbell, California. He referred to the object of all the attention - a computer with a disk drive, printer, internal memory, a display screen and software just like most other computers have. Only this computer was small enough to be powered by batteries and to fit in a briefcase.

The Gavilan is one of several portable computers that are the highlight of the computer conference here this year. The portables may become one of the fastest-growing segments of the personal computer industry. Made possible by ever-improving technology, the new machines promise to open up new uses for computers. Managers could use such small machines to keep in touch with their offices while away and salesmen might take them along for use in presentations.

But if the portable computer market is growing as a whole it is also quite risky for individual companies. Technology is advancing rapidly, even by the standards of the fast-changing computer industry. Innovative technology alone does not guarantee success, as others have found.

Only last year two of the computer conferences were also portable computer devices - one made by the Grid Systems Corporation of Mountainview, California, and the other by Ixo of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Both companies have failed to live up to expectations, and analysts say the Osborne Computer Corporation, which came out with one of the first

The unknown company drawing crowds for its new computer

## When small can be beautiful

## THE WEEK

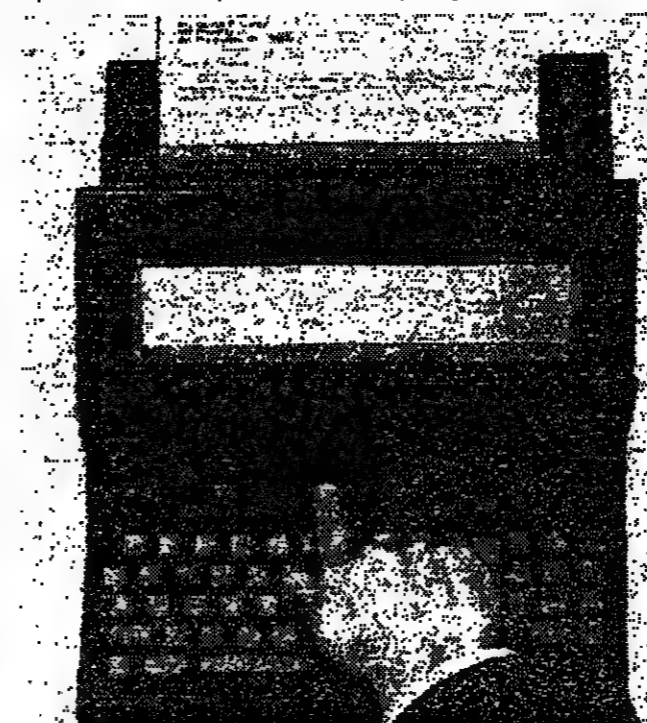
in the US

portables, is suffering and might become a casualty of the increasing competition in a market it helped create.

The new breed of portable computers makes some of the older machines like the Osborne look immovable by comparison. The Osborne and numerous followers fold into a case about as large as a sewing machine case. They weigh 20 to 30 pounds and can be carried from one place to another, but cannot easily be used en route because they do not work long on batteries. Once known as portable computers, these machines are now dubbed trans-portable computers, to distinguish them from smaller machines that are more easily moved.

The more portable machines like the Gavilan weigh less than 15 pounds and can fit in a briefcase - thus they are called briefcase computers or notebook computers.

While trans-portable computers use power-hungry cathode ray tube displays, the briefcase-sized computers generally use the liquid crystal displays that calculators have. One drawback is that the best displays now available can show only eight lines of text at a time, compared with 24 or more on a cathode ray tube. That makes the briefcase machine somewhat harder to use than the larger computer.



Gavilan's integrated touch panel

Epson, a Japanese company, led the way in notebook-sized computers with its 795 H-4. The Tandy corp. recently introduced its notebook-sized model 100, which sells for \$800 and includes several built-in programs.

More advanced and more expensive are the computers introduced by Gavilan and by the Sharp Electronics corp. both of which will be available in the autumn. Sharp's computer, which will sell for about

\$2,500, will weigh 11 pounds. It will have a display capable of showing eight lines of text with 80 characters per line. A printer can be installed in the basic unit.

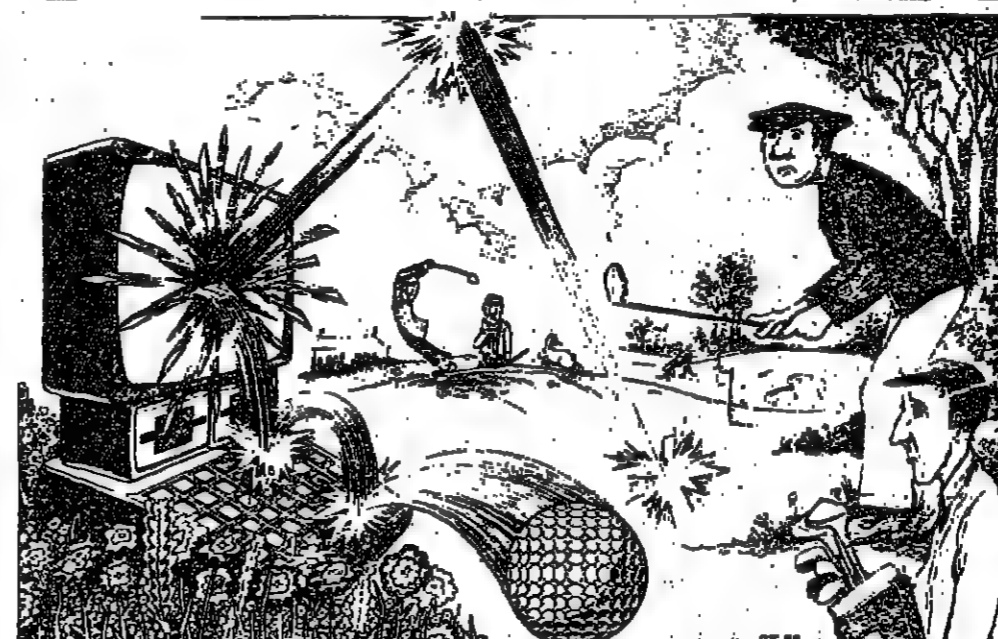
Gavilan's machine, which will sell for \$4,000, has built-in software, a tiny disk drive, and a unique feature that allows users to move the pointer on the screen and perform tasks by running their fingers along a touch-sensitive tab. Many other companies also showed trans-

## A golfing who's who on the fairway

Commentators now have instant access to scores and information about players on the Professional Golfers' Association European Tour, using a computer. A system has been developed by Philips Business Systems to hold records of up to 300 players' golfing histories, including performance analyses and earnings.

The idea came from Peter McEvoy, twice British Amateur Champion, who has played as an amateur in many of the world's leading professional events including the US Masters and the British Open Championship.

"I first saw this type of system used on an American tour about three years ago," he explained. "The USPGA started



to provide statistics to help spectators identify the players, because their backgrounds were all so similar that many people were unable to tell them apart."

Five categories of performance are to be recorded: driving distance, number of putts per round, "sand saves" (recovery from bunkers), driving accuracy, and greens in regulation.

Further data such as yearly earnings and tournament wins, will provide a profile of each golfer.

"Last year we produced all this manually," said Mr McEvoy. "We had between 20 and 40 people, mostly junior and lady members of the host club, gathering information at each golfing event."

Sporting Concepts, a company formed about 18 months ago by Mr McEvoy and two friends to provide hospitality at sporting events, collated the statistics. Eventually, the company approached Philips Business Systems with the idea of putting it on a computer.

Philips is an established sponsor of sports such as basketball and athletics, and the business systems division decided to develop a system for the PGA to run on the Philips P3500 Office Micro System, launched last November.

Part of the P3500 series, the P3500 is based on 8-bit Zilog Z80 microprocessors communicating over a system bus, based on the Intel Multibus. A single master processor controls a network of up to four "slaves" (each of which has its own Z80 chip), and handles all shared resource functions such as file and record access.

Initially, the PGA system is to have a hardware configuration of a P3500 master processor with a 10 megabyte Winchester disc, three VDUs and a 300 cps dot matrix printer. This will run under a real-time, multi-user, multi-tasking operating system called TurboDOS, which was developed by Software 2000 Inc. in America.

Applications software has been written by Philips Business Systems in conjunction with Sporting Concepts and prospective users. "We have spoken to producers from BBC and ITV to find out what they want," said David Jones, a product systems specialist engineer at Philips. "They are mainly interested in a leader board, and in linking the PGA system directly into CAPGEN, a small computerized caption generator which both use for putting information on to the television screen."

Linking with CAPGEN via a V24 interface means that screen width has to be limited to 30 characters, because this is the maximum number which can be displayed on a television screen. Apart from this restriction, the only other design proviso was that the system should be easy to use by non-technical personnel, such as radio and television commentators.

There are only three programs in the system, all of which are written mainly in Basic with certain time-critical routines in Assembler. One is used to set up players' details on file to create a history for each, and a second updates the information in real-time as a tournament progresses. The third provides on-line

portable or briefcase-sized computers and it seems certain that not all will succeed.

It is easy to introduce one product but its difficult to build a company, said Robert Jamich, president of Osborne Computer, Osborne, despite a highly successful initial product, has fallen victim to competition.

In addition to portability, the Osborne I offered a highly attractive price with software included. More than 100,000 of the machines were sold in 1982, making Osborne a \$100m company, according to some estimates. Analysts say, however, that the company has not been profitable.

Somewhat similar difficulties befell Grid Systems, which last year introduced the most advanced portable computer from a technological standpoint. But the product, which sells for more than \$3,100, has not done as well as expected.

The company has brought in new management and revamped its product and marketing strategy. Glenn T. Edens, vice president of Market Development, said the strategy was working and that the company would record revenue of at least \$28m in 1983 and be profitable by summer.

With technological advances occurring so rapidly, no company can expect to stay in the forefront for long. Fernandez of Gavilan said of his product: "It has been hard to get it there. Now it is even harder to keep it there."

Andrew Pollack  
© New York Times

## The options outside telex

Although telex was originally set out as a standard by the CCITT (European telecommunication standards body) in 1980, it is just becoming available in the UK, though it has been experimental use in Germany, Sweden for more than a year. The delay is partly due to reluctance of American manufacturers to settle for telex standard owing to telex origins, and the pace of most manufacturing to be the first on the market spend money launching product which other suppliers then be able to take advantage of.

Although Telecom set up an appropriate some time ago, it is a Department of Industry (ie money) to galvanize manufacturers into long products. Ferranti and have been the first on a market and most of the other equipment makers from both sides of Atlantic are expected to introduce products on the market over the course of the year.

As well as telex products, some manufacturers are concentrating on boxes into which most products will plug, allowing almost machine to become a self terminal. Typically the copiers out at about £2,000 each, but costs will fall over the next year or two.

Telex will undoubtedly replace telex in the long term, but in the mean time telex's huge user base ensures its survival in adding telex and teletex, and possibly later fax too, will become linked so that different users can inter-communicate, that at telex or fax speeds.

Finally, a low cost method of getting into electronic mail is to join an electronic mail bureau system. These use central computer to store and distribute messages and you can be linked to it via a low cost terminal, in many cases your own micro which you can also use for other tasks. You usually pay a

## Concluding the article on electronic mail

monthly subscription charge and then you have to pay your phone bills up and some systems require you to go on to the computer packet switched system - a special phone network to high volume computer users that can work out expensively for smaller users.

Bureau systems are not really designed for general communications as there are enough subscribers, but you can get on to the systems for only a few hundred pounds in initial costs. The main operators are Telecom Gold and BL Comet, but more are on the way. Prestel, which is really a database bureau, for example, now offer an electronic mail service of a basic kind called Mailway (it's not much use if you have a non-alphanumeric Prestel keypad).

Telecom Gold also now offers access to the telex system via Gold, and this can save the cost of a telex terminal or low volume telex users. Additionally, a new bureau service links Prestel users in with telex for a monthly fee plus a charge on top of the normal telex charge.

To conclude, electronic mail can be an efficient way of distributing text and messages. Currently, telex is the best method of general communications, but is slow (and hence expensive) and inflexible. Users should bear in mind that they now have other options than a straight telex terminal.

The author is  
**Phillip Oppenheim**  
Joint Editor of What to Buy for Business

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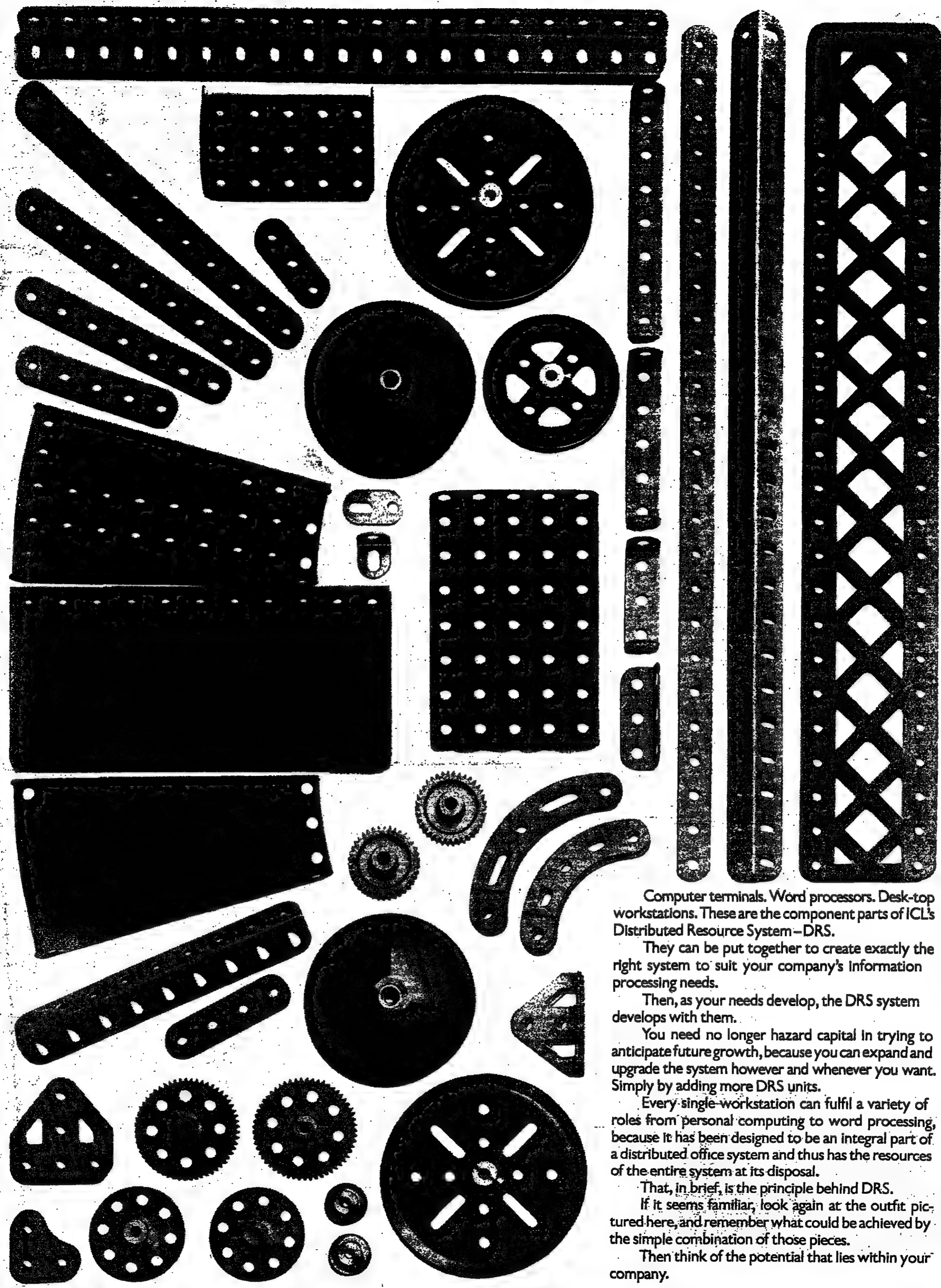
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RACING: ASCOT GOLD CUP HOPES ON TRIAL

# Blinkered Khairpour can set the record straight

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Visitors to Sandown Park today will be looking to the Henry II Stakes to shed some light on the Ascot Gold Cup just as it did 12 months ago when both races were won by that popular old war horse, Aureole. Today all the runners, with the exception of Popsi's Joy, have been entered for Royal Ascot's famous staying race.

Without Adios to help him any more, Lester Piggott will be looking to Ore to give him another triumph in one of his favourite races in 16 days time. Having won the Queen Alexandra Stakes over two miles and three-quarters at Royal Ascot last year, Ore has sufficient stamina for the job. More recently he revealed a hidden reserve in the amount of speed when outpacing the subsequent Haydock winner, Future Spa, over a mile and five furlongs at Newbury on ground he was considered too soft for him.

Now much will surely depend on whether he can give 3lb to Khairpour, for the first time, it was not thought that Khairpour would have won the Yorkshire Cup at York last month had he not swerved away from the whip so violently a furlong and a half from the finish. It was such a bad error - it took him half way across the course - that most watching thought that it must have been caused by a broken leg or something equally dramatic. Happily, that was not the case.

In the circumstances, John Reid still did well even to stay in the saddle let alone get Khairpour back onto an even keel and into the hunt. With Fulke Johnson Houghton's aid, Khairpour has been able to have three winners on Saturday - Khairpour looks poised to do better now just as long as blinkers have a correcting influence. He has the clear beating of Broken Rail judged on how they fared at York. Earlier in the season Centroline, Khairpour and Broken Rail finished fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, behind Diamond Shoal in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury. Now his selection will be meeting Centroline on 3lb better terms for a neck. Add to that the knowledge that Centroline has been laid off with a fractured leg and the scales are firmly tilted in Khairpour's favour.

Mountain Lodge has not been seen since she won the Tote Cessawick for three lengths at Newmarket last October. Now she will be meeting Popsi's Joy, a runner-up on that occasion on 3lb worse terms.

More, Lester Piggott should not be so violently a furlong and a half from the finish. It was such a bad error - it took him half way across the course - that most watching thought that it must have been caused by a broken leg or something equally

Magdalena and Precocious. The case with which this superbly bred filly Magdalena (35) won her last race at Goodwood had to be seen to be believed.

Precocious (4.10) is aptly named because he is the most forward of all the two-year-olds that Cecil has selected to fast work this spring. Word of his ability preceded him to the course at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day with the result that he started favourite at 6-4. That confidence was not remotely misplaced because Precocious won by three lengths from King of Clubs and Masjid. In the meantime both the second and the third have paid their conqueror a vivid tribute by winning themselves the King of Clubs by 10 lengths at Newbury.

Carabinger, who was successful over today's course and distance towards the end of last year before losing somewhat unkindly at Salisbury and the Thirk winner, Farasha, who comes from a stable noted for turning out fast two-year-olds, also boasts winning form, but nothing that compares with what Precocious has achieved.

## O'Brien decision

Vincent O'Brien, the Irish trainer, yesterday confirmed that Eddery would ride Lomond in the Derby. Willie Shoemaker will be aboard O'Brien's other runner, Salmon Leap.



Mountain Lodge beating Popsi's Joy in last year's Cessawick at Newmarket. The runner-up is 3lb better off in today's Henry II Stakes at Sandown Park.

## Sandown Park

Draw advantage: 51 low.

Tote: Double 3.05, 4.10, Treble 2.30, 3.35, 4.45.

2.00 RAILWAY HANDICAP (Apprentices: £2,075; 11 runners)

- |     |         |   |    |
|-----|---------|---|----|
| 151 | 02320-9 | ON EDGE (D) (M) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10       | 1  |
| 102 | 0300-9  | TOWER JOY (P) (D) L. Cornish 8-6-9              | 2  |
| 105 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 3  |
| 106 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 4  |
| 107 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 5  |
| 108 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 6  |
| 109 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 7  |
| 110 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 8  |
| 111 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 9  |
| 112 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 10 |
| 113 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 11 |
| 114 | 04-00   | PAIR-OF-DEJES (D) (E) Staphen J. Spencer 8-6-10 | 12 |

2.30 ESHER PALACE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,624; 57 (12))

- |     |        |                                       |    |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 201 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1  |
| 202 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2  |
| 203 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3  |
| 204 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4  |
| 205 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5  |
| 206 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6  |
| 207 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 7  |
| 208 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 8  |
| 209 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 9  |
| 210 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 10 |
| 211 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 11 |
| 212 | 00-121 | SHARLEY STYLE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 12 |

3.5 CHEQUERS STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £4,087; 1m (10))

- |     |       |                                   |    |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------------|----|
| 301 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1  |
| 302 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2  |
| 303 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3  |
| 304 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4  |
| 305 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5  |
| 306 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6  |
| 307 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 7  |
| 308 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 8  |
| 309 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 9  |
| 310 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 10 |

3.55 HENRY II STAKES (Group 3: £18,880; 2m (7))

- |     |       |                                    |   |
|-----|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| 401 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 402 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 403 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 404 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 405 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 406 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |
| 407 | 11-04 | CENTROLINE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 7 |

4.10 NATIONAL STAKES (2-Y-O: £4,588; 5f (5))

- |     |       |                                   |   |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 501 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 502 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 503 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 504 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 505 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |

4.45 WHEATHEAR STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £2,491; 1m (11))

- |     |       |                                   |    |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------------|----|
| 601 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1  |
| 602 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2  |
| 603 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3  |
| 604 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4  |
| 605 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5  |
| 606 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6  |
| 607 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 7  |
| 608 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 8  |
| 609 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 9  |
| 610 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 10 |
| 611 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 11 |

4.45 SANDOWN SELECTIONS

2.0 Falcon's Heir, 2.30 Autumn Sunset, 3.5 Magdalena, 3.55 Khairpour, 4.10 Precocious, 4.45 Flout.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Tower Joy, 2.30 Autumn Sunset, 3.5 Magdalena, 3.55 Ore, 4.10 Precocious, 4.45 Talaviviana.

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Falcon's Heir, 2.30 Autumn Sunset, 3.5 Magdalena, 3.55 Khairpour, 4.10 Precocious, 4.45 Flout.

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By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Tower Joy, 2.30 Autumn Sunset, 3.5 Magdalena, 3.55 Ore, 4.10 Precocious, 4.45 Talaviviana.

By Michael Phillips

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By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Tower Joy, 2.30 Autumn Sunset, 3.5 Magdalena, 3.55 Ore, 4.10 Precocious, 4.45 Talaviviana.

## Redcar

2.15 SKELTON HANDICAP (selling: 3-y-o: £284; 1m (10) runners)

- |    |      |                                      |    |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|----|
| 2  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1  |
| 3  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2  |
| 4  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3  |
| 5  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4  |
| 6  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5  |
| 7  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6  |
| 8  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 7  |
| 9  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 8  |
| 10 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 9  |
| 11 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 10 |

2.45 WILTON STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,148; 5f (22))

- |    |    |   |    |
|----|----|---|----|
| 22 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1  |
| 23 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2  |
| 24 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3  |
| 25 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4  |
| 26 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5  |
| 27 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6  |
| 28 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 7  |
| 29 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 8  |
| 30 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 9  |
| 31 | 00 | BURRIDGE DANCER (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 10 |

3.15 NORTHERN SPRINT HANDICAP (£2,168; 5f (6))

- |    |       |                                   |   |
|----|-------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 31 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 32 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 33 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 34 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 35 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 36 | 01-01 | MAGDALENA (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

3.45 REDCAR STAKES (Amateurs: £1,324; 1m (4) (6))

- |   |      |                                      |   |
|---|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 3 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 4 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 5 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 6 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 7 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 8 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

4.00 EXPENSE HANDICAP (selling: 3-y-o: £1,177; 1m (10) runners)

- |   |      |                                      |   |
|---|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 2 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 3 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 4 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 5 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 6 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

4.30 STANLEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,531; 1m (14))

- |    |      |                                      |   |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 6  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 7  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 8  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 9  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 10 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

4.30 STANLEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,531; 1m (14))

- |    |      |                                      |   |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 6  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 7  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 8  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 9  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 10 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

4.30 STANLEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,531; 1m (14))

- |    |      |                                      |   |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 6  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 7  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 8  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 9  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 10 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

4.30 STANLEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,531; 1m (14))

- |    |      |                                      |   |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 6  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |
| 7  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 3 |
| 8  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 4 |
| 9  | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 5 |
| 10 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 6 |

4.30 STANLEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,531; 1m (14))

- |   |      |                                      |   |
|---|------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 1 |
| 6 | 0-00 | KELLY THORPE (D) (M) J. R. Jones 8-7 | 2 |



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Good opp. for mgt. to get involved with expanding new business for City bank. Capable and self-motivating. Lots of scope. Must have excellent Wang exp. Usual perfs. Age 30+.

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A self-motivated audio sec needed for three senior execs in NY. Must be flexible and happy to mix it all time. Usual duties plus some admin. Age 30+.

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**COMPANY MEETING  
NOTICES**

**RORENTON**

**AIDGRADE 253 1250**

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**LEGAL NOTICES**

No. 00 2804 of 1963  
In the High Court of Justice Chancery  
Division  
The Master **CONNOLLY SHAW  
HOLDINGS LIMITED** vs **THE MASTER  
OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.**  
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION  
was on 13th May, 1963 presented  
to the High Court of Justice for  
the confirmation of the order for the REDUCTION  
OF THE CAPITAL of the above-named  
company, and for the appointment of a  
Receiver of the assets of the company,  
by the High Court, which is to be known  
as **THE COMPANIES ACT 1948**.

[illegible]

charge for the same.  
Dated this 31st day of May, 1983  
Solicitors & Simonson 14, Dominion  
Street, London EC2M 2ND  
Solicitors for the above named Com-  
pany.

**LOGISTICS CONSULTANTS &  
SERVICES (EUROPE) LIMITED**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the

On July 1952 to send their names and addresses with particulars of their desire to be Directors and the names and addresses of the persons to whom the letters should be sent. The letters were signed, Alan Richard Martin Simmons, of 235 West Street, Grand London W.C.2, and the letters were sent to said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing by the said LIQUIDATOR, are, by their Solicitors or persons acting on their behalf, to pay all debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in the event of non-compliance with such notice, to be liable to be taken into consideration in the winding up of the said Company.

made before such debts or claims are proved.  
Dated this 28th May 1983.  
A. R. M. GEDMONS,  
Liquidator

M. Lévêque, W. Schmel and A. A. Th van Tier Supervisory Directors.  
6. Any other business.

Holders of Share Certificates to Be desirous of attending or being represented at one or both of the abovesaid Meetings, should lodge their share certificates, by hand, (postal deliveries not be accepted for voting purposes) at the Principal Westminster Bank Branch, 100, Old Broad Street, London EC2M 2JH, on or before the 11th June 1983.

[illegible]

**Chartered Accountant**

**RE MORINA GRAY DESIGNS Ltd (In Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.**

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named company are required to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, D. J. Bucher, of the National Westminster Bank, in accordance with the provisions stated above.

The receipt for the share certificate of Deposit will be evidence of a shareholder's entitlement and vote at the Meeting to be held at the door of the National Westminster Bank, in accordance with the provisions stated above.

The receipt for the share certificate of Deposit will be evidence of a shareholder's entitlement and vote at the Meeting to be held at the door of the National Westminster Bank, in accordance with the provisions stated above.

WCCOR 2NT, the LIQUIDATOR of the said  
said Company and if so required by  
NOTICE in writing from the said LIQUIDATOR  
may be a witness and prove the  
said debt or debts at such place and  
place as shall be specified in such notice  
or in default thereof they will be  
excluded from the benefit of any distribution  
made before such debts are  
proved.

Dated this 15th May, 1983

J. M. BUCHLER  
Liquidator

Copies of the full agenda  
Annual Report for 1982  
obtained

in the Matter of MICHAELIDES INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION, INC. Ltd. By Order of the High Court dated the 12th January 1983, Neville J. Esq. F.C.A. of 10 Southey Road, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company with/without a committee of management.

Dated 23rd May 1983.

By C. of M.  
N.

CURACAO

1

## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

8.55 AM News headlines, weather, sport and traffic. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selma Scott. News at 8.30, 7.30, 6.30, 5.30 and 4.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 4.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.35; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.05 Election Call. With Sir Robin Day in the studio to answer listeners' and viewers' questions is Michael Headline. The number to ring is 01-559 4411. Closes down at 10.00.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.02 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.05 Our Undersea World. Jeff Goodman and Laune Emberson explore the undersea world off the west coast country coast 1.25 Interval.

1.45 Heads and Tails (r). 2.00 You and Me. For four- and five-year olds, presented by Maggie Ollerenshaw (r). 2.15 Living on the Land. A film of the Black Mountains. A profile of Trevor Powell filmed during a summer round-up when Mr Powell and his neighbours ride from the valleys to the common ground on a mountain top to bring their flocks down to lower pastures. Narrated by Deryk Gulev (r). 3.15 Your Songs of Praise. Choices presented by Thorpe Hard (shown on Sunday). 3.55 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.20 Cartoon: Scooby Doo in Haunted House Hang-up (r). 4.30 Take Two. Lucie Skelton with another selection of clips from favourite television programmes. 5.05 John Creaven's Newsround. 5.10 Think of a Number. Maths made simple and fun by Johnny Ball (r).

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore. 6.00 Election Broadcast by the British National Party. 6.05 South East at Six. 6.25 Newsline.

6.45 Triangle. Episode 15 and Charles at last finds out about Beth's relationship with Matt. 7.10 Looking Good. Feeling Fit, presented by Sarah Kennedy and Christopher Lyons. Among the guests in tonight's edition of the healthy living programme is the 15 stone and proud-of-it Plum McKenzie, a go-go dancer.

7.40 Serpents. Put-upon, Timothy is worried on three fronts this week: his sleepwalking, his mother and the annual promotion review. Starring Ronnie Corbett (r).

8.10 Panorama presented by Fred Emery. The case for the Conservatives. Sir Robin Day interviews Mrs Thatcher. 9.00 Election Broadcast by the Liberal/SDP Alliance. 9.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 9.50 The Visit. Desmond Wilcox is with Malcolm Dunford when he meets his mother for the first time.

10.40 International Football. Highlights of tonight's game between Northern Ireland and Wales in Belfast. 11.28 News headlines. 11.30 Phil Silvers as Sergeant Bulko, the shrewd NCO in the United States Army (r). 11.55 Weather.

## BBC 2

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Lynda Berry. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; sport at 6.45; cartoons at 6.50; today's papers reviewed by Colin Walland at 7.05; election report from Robert Kee at 7.35; pop news at 7.50; inside the Emmanuels' house at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.35; your and your body at 8.45; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15. Closes down at 9.25.

## TV LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets. 10.30 Cartoon: Rocket Robin Hood in Glee the Great. 10.50 Film: Mad Max Hellraiser starring Tony Franciosa. A beautiful actress hires the sardonic slouch to track down the man she thinks has killed her father. But as the tale digs deeper, she discovers that all that is not what it seems. Directed by Buzz Kulik.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay (r). 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of Sally Jack (r). 12.30 The Sullivan. Directed by Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Themes news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Crown Court. Court 4. A woman is accused of attacking her former lover. 2.00 A Plus. Anthony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne discuss the election campaign so far with Trevor Hyatt.

2.30 Play: Harry Carpenter Never Said I Was Like This. By Peter Cheevers and Ian La Frenais. Drama story about rising young boxing hope who has to make a decision whether to give up the only trade he knows or suffer mental and physical deterioration. Starring Peter Cheevers and Bryan Murray. 3.30 Does the Team Think? Comedy quiz based on the successful radio series.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig. 4.20 Hazanazazz. 4.45 CBS TV. Newsround 14. On the road with Kalamazoo. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. What has the vicar's daughter been doing in her father's absence?

5.45 News. 6.00 Election Broadcast by The British National Party. 6.05 Themes news. 6.25 Crossroads. Sid Hooper overhears a piece of news that he uses to his advantage. 6.45 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. There is a look at the marginal seat of Hammeramth-Fulham with Sir Keith Joseph, Denis Healey and Roy Jenkins.

7.15 Film: Shamus: A Matter of Life and Death (1976) starring Roy Taylor. Thriller about a private eye and pool player who becomes the focus of interest to both the police and the underworld. 7.45 Film: Shamus: A Matter of Life and Death (1976) starring Roy Taylor. Thriller about a private eye and pool player who becomes the focus of interest to both the police and the underworld.

8.30 The Gaffer. Comedy series starring Bill Maynard as the boss of a small factory. 9.00 Election Broadcast by the Liberal/SDP Alliance. 9.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 9.50 The Visit. Desmond Wilcox is with Malcolm Dunford when he meets his mother for the first time.

10.40 International Football. Highlights of tonight's game between Northern Ireland and Wales in Belfast. 11.28 News headlines. 11.30 Phil Silvers as Sergeant Bulko, the shrewd NCO in the United States Army (r). 11.55 Weather.

12.55 Close with Sir Philip. 1.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

1.30 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.40 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.50 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

2.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 2.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 2.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

2.30 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 2.40 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 2.50 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

3.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 3.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 3.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

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4.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 4.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 4.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

4.30 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 4.40 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 4.50 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

## BBC 1

Desmond Wilcox's moving series. The Visit, continues tonight with a MATTHEW FOR MAORI (BBC1 9.50pm), the remarkable story of the reunion between a 72-year-old woman and her son she last saw when he was ten months old, 38 years ago. A Hilda Williams was working as a domestic for two spinster sisters in Barmsey when she became pregnant by a married man during a war-time affair. She had the baby but after a period of ten months she was persuaded by the sisters that it would be better if she gave her son away. Thirty-seven years later Malcolm, now working in the pay office of a coalmine, was intrigued to find someone on the payroll with the same surname as himself. By the long arm of coincidence he discovered that the man was his

## BBC 2

Open University: Modern Art: Matisse (ends at 6.30). 6.55 Biology: Chickens and Eggs. 7.20 Equilibrium Rules. OK 7.45 The Villa Farnesina. Closes down at 8.10. 10.30 Play School. 10.55 Closes down.

5.10 The Standards Debate. The first of a two-part debate chaired by Ludovic Kennedy on whether or not academic standards have been sacrificed on the altar of equality. Proposing the motion is Kenneth Minogue, supported by Sir Max Beloff, Professor Sir Antony Flew and Dr John Marks. They are cross-examined by Professor A. H. Halsey.

5.40 The Old Grey Whistle Test. The latest news from the rock scene presented by David Hepworth and Mark Ellen. The studio guests are the Eurythmics and Waterboys. (Shown last Friday).

6.20 International Rugby Special. Nigel Stammer-Smith with the latest news on the British Lions tour of New Zealand. Plus highlights of the week-end's brutal match with Manawatu and today's game against Mid-Canterbury and a preview of Saturday's first test match.

7.00 Cartoon Two: A Dog's Life. 7.10 News summary with subtitles. 7.15 Election Broadcast by the SDP/Liberal Alliance. 7.25 Film: The Miffart (1981). Flitting, the final film in the short Martin Monroe season is her last. She plays Roslyn Taber, in Reno to obtain a divorce, who teams up with a has-been cowboy (Clark Gable), Guido, a motor mechanic (Elli Wallach) and Perce, a rodeo rider (Montgomery Clift). The three men all use Roslyn as a shoulder to cry on, but she is confused and unsure of what to do with her life. The screenplay is by Monroe's husband, Arthur Miller and the director is John Huston.

8.25 No Soap, Radio-American comedy series about the eccentric staff and residents of the Hotel Pelican. This week a little old lady is attacked by a submarine, a teacher at a school for dummies is perplexed; and someone has an unusual stomach ache.

9.50 In At the Deep End. Paul Henty becomes a stand-up comedian performing as a female impersonator. He learns his act from such stalwarts as Ken Dodd, Danny La Rue and Kenneth Williams and his script for his stage act is written by Jimmy Perry (r).

10.40 Newsnight including Campaign 83 in which John Tusa, Peter Snow and Donald MacCormack report from the hustings on the latest news of the candidates.

11.40 Open University: The Wave-Particle Paradox. 12.05 Calculus: The Derivative. Function. Ends at 12.35.

12.55 Close with Sir Philip. 1.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

2.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 2.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 2.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

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## CHANNEL 4

Years Ahead. A magazine programme for older viewers, presented by Robert Dougal. Among the items this week is an interview with Hugh Faulkner, the retiring director of the Arts Council, and a film about Eric and Launa Taylor from Cheshire, who decided to celebrate their ruby wedding in style with a holiday on the Costa del Sol. The highlights of which was the renewal of their marriage vows at a ceremony in a Spanish church.

5.00 Countdown. Another in the series of anagrams and mental arithmetic contests between two competitors. The question master is Richard Whitley, assisted by Gyles Brandreth as referee.

5.30 The Election 500. Five hundred voters from the north west representing a cross-section of political thought discuss with experts the facts behind the key election issues. In the chair is Gus Macdonald.

6.30 Back to the Roots. The first in a new series presented by Richard Mabey about the country's natural flora. In tonight's programme - entitled From the Wild - Richard Mabey looks at the skills used by our forebears in discovering the properties of various herbs and plants.

7.00 Channel Four News includes a Sarah Hogg interview from Birmingham with David Steel and Roy Jenkins.

8.00 Smokeless. Bobby Grant faces a dilemma when he hears a whisper about the closure of his factory but securing job security for his workers means sacrificing his loyalty to his colleagues. On a romantic note Barry has been reconciled with the expectant Patrice to such an extent that they decide to take a few days away together.

8.30 Petrus Clark Variety Special. A concert recorded in France by the popular British singer with guests who include the Pasadena Roof Orchestra.

9.00 Film: Before and After (1979) starring Patti Duke Austin and Bradford Dillman. The story of a fat guy who thinks that his marriage is secure but when his husband walks out of his life she receives a sharp shock. Helped by two friends and a handsome young male artist she goes on a quest to find out what her husband's life is like.

10.45 Election Broadcast by the Liberal/SDP Alliance. 10.55 The Election 500 A follow-up to the programme shown at 5.30. In this slot the 500 find out where the main parties stand on the issues raised in the earlier programme.

11.40 Election Broadcast by the British National Party. 11.45 Closes down.

12.55 Close with Sir Philip. 1.00 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 1.20 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

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## CHOICE

mother's brother and it was through his new-found uncle that he initially made telephone contact with his mother. Mr Wilcox's programme discreetly firms both mother, now 60 and living in Scotland, and son, as they prepare for their reunion in the prosaic surrounds of Barmsey station. A tastefully done exercise that never sinks to sentimental sensationalism to which it could easily lend itself.

A new eight-part series examining the Liberal obsession for plants, BACK TO THE ROOTS (Channel 4 6.30pm) begins with the enthusiastic and knowledgeable presenter Richard Mabey examining the wild plant life of North Norfolk.

subject goes a long way in making the programme on what could be a dreary subject into one that is interesting and enlightening.

The changing way of country life is the theme of Peter Terson's play THE TROUBLE OF IMBERLEY (Radio 4 4.02pm). The subject is explored through the experiences of Jenny Beston, a trainee teacher, who has been sent by her tutor to the Hampshire village of Imberley to make a detailed survey of the place.

This task is not really on Jenny's curriculum but she has recently suffered a nervous breakdown and the tutor hopes that the exercise will have a therapeutic effect. Terson utilises Jenny's task to examine various issues ranging from the state education system, the absence of nervous breakdowns to country life itself.

4.02 Just After Four: To Spain the Pilgrim Way. 4.10 OLC location recordings captured by BBC team on route to the Andalusian Festival of El Rocío (r). 4.40 Story Time: The Sneaker, by Kit Barton (r). 5.00 PM, 5.50 shipping forecast, 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News: financial report. 6.30 The Road to Laughter (four-part tribute to Bob Hope). 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Groundwork: environmental issues. 7.30 Feedback: responses to listeners' comments. 8.05 Is Seneca Possible? talk by James Fenton. 8.30 BBC 5.0. Part 2: Walton. 8.40 The End of the World: poetry. 9.00 Schubert's Trout Quintet. 10.40 Downland: a selection from the four books of Airs. 11.15 VHF ONLY. OPEN UNIVERSITY. 6.15 am Organic Chemistry. 6.35-6.55 Images of the Divine.

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## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Week. 6.30 Including 8.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.30 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Election Call 01-559 4411 (lines open from 8.45). 9.15 News. 9.20 Morning Story: J's Holiday, by Fiona Barr. 9.25 Service. 9.30 News. 9.35 Thirty-minute Theatre: Managerial Circles, by Gerry Davis. 9.40 News. 9.45 The World Tonight. 9.50 The Price of Fear: Goody-Two Shoes, by William Ingram. 10.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Turn of Mind, by John Galsworthy. 10.10 The World Tonight. 10.20 Election Platform: extracts from the 1983 election campaign. 10.30 News. 10.35 Weather, shipping. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 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